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LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1870.

## FREEMASONRY IN FRANCE.

(Continued from page 443.)

Lodges "Française élue Ecossaise" and "l'Amitié Réunie" presented jointly a proposition that the lodges adopt a regulation, that after a certain number of years occupation of office a brother should not be eligible for re-election. The Council concurred in the recommendation of Bro. Caubert, that it was not desirable to make any change in the law in this respect.

From Lodge "l'Alliance Fraternelle" came a proposition, that if any officer of a lodge should absent himself from his duties without reasonable excuse, at five consecutive meetings, his office shall be considered vacant, and the lodge shall be empowered to hold a new election. This proposition, said Bro. Caubert, was too reasonable not to be entitled to serious consideration. He added that an absence from five meetings of a lodge which met only once a month was not only sufficient ground for his dismissal, but he even went so far as to say that he considered that absence on two consecutive occasions, without sufficient excuse, should carry the same penalty.

The proposition was put to the vote and adopted.

Some minor propositions were brought forward, a brother was relieved, and permission given to Lodge "les Disciples du Progres" to circulate an appeal on behalf of a late Master of the lodge who had been struck with paralysis. This closed the proceedings of the session.

At the meeting of the Council on the 28th of March, the minutes of the meetings of the 14th and 21st of March were read and adopted. The President consulted the Council as to the number of copies of the report to be printed, when it was decided to furnish 1,000 copies.

Committees were appointed to consider the appeals of brethren under sentences of expulsion or suspension.

The sum of 200 francs was voted on the application of the Mayor of Belle-Isle-en-Mer on behalf of eight widows and twenty orphans of sailors who recently lost their lives on the coast, in a heroic effort to save the lives of others.

Bro. Meyer, on behalf of several members of Lodge "La Fidele Maçonne," entered a protest against the action of the Master of the lodge in appointing the Junior Warden to occupy the chair in his absence. It was explained that the Master of the lodge, in consequence of illness which prevented him attending to both his private business and lodge duties, had given notice to the lodge, and asked a *congé* of two months, at the same time applying to the Senior Warden to occupy the chair in his absence. The S.W. replied that urgent business would prevent him complying. Application was then made to the Junior Warden, who expressed his willingness to undertake the duty. Notices were then issued bearing the name of the J.W. A member of the lodge then wrote to the Master, expressing his opinion, and that of several members of the lodge, that he had exceeded his power, and announcing his intention of bringing the matter before the lodge at the next meeting." The W.M. replied that finding it impossible for him to attend to the affairs of the lodge, he had sent this notice to the Warden, who acted as his *locum tenens*; but stated that he believed he had complied with the requirements of article 47 of the Constitutions, which regulates the manner in which the place of the W. Master should be filled. Another protest was lodged by other brethren, who demanded that the lodge be governed according to the 47th article of the Constitutions, and not according to the decision of the W. Master; the latter replied that his decision was in conformity with the said article, and declined further to discuss a subject which, in his opinion should be decided at a meeting of the lodge.

On the 5th March the J.W., as W.M. *pro tem*, called a meeting of the lodge for the 8th of the same month. Before opening the lodge he received

a written notice, signed by those brethren who had objected to the action taken by the W.M. declaring the summons irregular, and consequently the meeting; and also denouncing as irregular, any decision which should take place.

The members of the lodge, after the receipt of this protest, were unanimously of opinion that they were regularly assembled and properly presided over by the Junior Warden, as substituting the W.M. (absent from illness), and the Senior Warden (excused); they thereupon declared the lodge opened for business. The case was now submitted to the Council of the Grand Orient for decision, and it declared that the articles of the Constitutions settled the fact that the J.W. was appointed to take the Master's chair, consequently the lodge was properly opened for business under its rules.

A complaint was made by several members of Lodge "Saint Pierre des Vrais Amis" against the election as W.M. of a brother whose qualifications were not up to the standard which every lodge should exact of its intended W.M. He was accused of abuse of confidence and misapplication of funds. Eleven members of the lodge now brought the complaint, while 32 brothers defended the W.M. elect from the attacks made upon him. The Council having found that the election was regularly conducted, could not upon such evidence as was brought forward disturb the verdict of the majority of the brethren. As to the question of unworthiness, the Council could offer no opinion, that being more a question for the lodge.

A petition from 29 brethren of Lodge "Les Amis de la Nature" disclosed the following facts:—A *profane* was proposed for initiation in Sept., 1869. The commission of inquiry were nominated and presented their report to the W. Master, who put the name to the vote on the 13th Nov. At that meeting six members of the lodge, and two visitors opened the lodge, and decided by the ballot to admit the candidate. After the vote had been taken, some unfavourable circumstances having come to the knowledge of several of the brethren, nineteen of them addressed to the W.M. a requisition to supersede the election. The lodge complied, and ordered a new enquiry to be made into the character of the candidate. At the meeting of the 12th Feb. the committee reported favourably, the lodge dispensed with the secret ballot, and by show of hands carried the election of the candidate. The applicants consider

this a violation of Masonic law, and demand the intervention of the Grand Orient.

From the explanations furnished by the Master of the lodge, it appeared that on the occasion of the first election, nine active members were present, but it was admitted that the chair of the Orator was occupied by a visiting brother who was not in good standing, when on the demand of 19 brethren, the lodge ordered a new inquiry, and the report was made to the lodge, the vote was taken by show of hands, there being only ten brethren present, of whom three or four voted against the admission of the candidate. Under these conditions the petitioners considered it necessary to enquire if the vote should now be considered final.

The Council decided that by Article 151 of the Statutes, no Mason can fulfil the duties of any office in a lodge of which he is not an active member. The fact of an irregular brother occupying the chair of Orator, was sufficient to invalidate the proceedings of that meeting, and even if that were not the case, it appeared to the Council that the lodge having ordered a new inquiry to be made, the admission of the candidate to the proof, could not have took place, according to the provisions of Article 119. The Council therefore gave as their decision, that the Master of the lodge should comply with the provisions of Article 119 of the general Statutes, before admitting the candidate.

(To be continued.)

#### THE GRAND LODGE OF THE THREE GLOBES, BERLIN.

(Continued from page 443).

In 1799 the Grand Master and Deputy of the Three Globes resigned their offices, and the mother lodge decided not to elect a Grand Master for the present. The Master of the mother lodge for the time being was recognised as temporary Grand Master.

In 1807 a convention was agreed upon between the three Berlin Grand Lodges, according to which a monthly conference, composed of four members from each Grand Lodge, was held, whose duty it was to consult on subjects of common interest to German Freemasonry. This, however, was abolished in 1823, in consequence of dissensions between the Grand Lodge of the Swedish system and the Royal York.

In 1839, a Grand Masters' Union, which still exists, was established, having for its object a consultation on common Masonic subjects, and the cementing of friendly relations between the lodges of the "Fatherland."

In 1833, changes in the ritual were proposed, when it was laid down as a leading principle that everything that rested upon an historical foundation, or had become sacred by time and dear to the brethren by usage, should be preserved; changes only should be made which the spiritual necessities of an advanced age seemed to require.

In 1840, the present King, the Crown Prince of Prussia, was initiated into Masonry, in the presence of the three Grand Lodges of Berlin, according to the Swedish system\* and immediately assumed the protectorate devolved upon his son, the Crown Prince, who was initiated in 1853. Nothing of general interest seems to have transpired up to 1866, with which year the history closes.

In the course of this history, a subject is discussed on which, inasmuch as it was at one time the cause of a remonstrance on the part of our Grand Lodge with those of Berlin, we cannot forbear to make a few remarks, particularly as a principle of vital importance to the institution is involved therein. In 1844, the three Grand Lodges of Berlin made the following declaration:—

"The three Grand Lodges have the same aim as regards the Order; they labour for the ennobling of their members and the happiness of mankind, according to the principles of Christianity, but without any tendency to politics or sectional confession, &c."

The Grand Lodge of the Three Globes states that her statutes of 1799 are based upon the constitution of the Grand Lodge of England, of 1723, and, in consequence, has engrafted the following among her laws:—

"A Freemason must be an upright and candid professor of the Christian religion."

An appendix to the statute, adopted in 1808, further prescribes:—

"A Jew cannot be initiated, affiliated, or be admitted a visitor."

In 1841, however, this section was stricken out, in consequence of a remonstrance by a lodge

under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Holland, one of whose members, being an Israelite, was refused admission as visitor to the Berlin Lodge.

But section 166 of the same revised statutes, adopted during that year, contains the following:—

"Those persons only can be proposed for initiation in Freemasonry who

"I. Profess Christianity, without regard to particular creed," etc.

"Every brother who desires to be affiliated with any lodge under our jurisdiction must be a professor of Christianity."

A commission for the revision of the Statutes of the Three Globes declared, in 1849, "that the initiation in, and affiliation with the daughter lodges of the National Mother Lodge was an impossibility." This declaration was unanimously adopted by the mother lodge. The commission, however, declared "that all brethren who prove themselves members of regularly constituted Masonic lodges, recognised by the Berlin lodges, can be admitted as visitors, as it seems a contradiction to recognise a lodge; and yet refuse its members admission."

To justify its requirement of a profession of Christianity in a candidate, or for affiliation, the Grand Lodge cites the Constitution of the Grand Lodge of England, of the year 1723, as follows:—

Section 1 of that instrument says: "But though in ancient times Masons were charged in every country to be of the religion of that country or nation, yet it is now thought more expedient only to obligate them to that religion in which all men agree, leaving their particular opinions to themselves—that is, to be good men and true \* \* by whatever denomination or persuasion they may be distinguished," etc.

Which the mother Grand Lodge explains: "*By 'religion in which all men agree,'* is to be understood the Christian religion solely."

To support its views, the Grand Lodge refers to VI., 3 (should be 2), of Ancient Charges, where it speaks of the "behaviour" of the brethren after the lodge in the following manner: "Therefore no private piques or quarrels must be brought within the door of the lodge, far less any quarrels about religion, or nations, or State policy, we being only, as Masons, of the Catholic religion above-mentioned; we are also of all nations, tongues, kindreds, and languages, and are resolved

\* It may be observed that it was under the Swedish Rite, that our Royal Bro. the Prince of Wales, was admitted into the Order during last year,

against all politics, as what never yet conduced to the welfare of the lodge, nor never will. This charge has been always strictly enjoined and observed; but especially ever since the reformation in Britain, or the dissent and secession of these nations from the communion of Rome."

"This," the Grand Lodge continues, "alludes directly to the religion mentioned (Section I.) in the Ancient Charges, where it is designated as 'catholic,' and points to the church entanglements during the English Reformation. This, therefore, teaches us that the term 'catholic religion' does not mean the Roman Catholic Church, but those doctrines only which all professors of Christianity possess in common. \* \* \* It cannot be at all doubted that these laws were made for Christians only, as they were drawn up by Bro. Anderson, a clergyman of the Church of England, and approved by Bro. Desaguliers, a clergyman of the Reformed Church, and Deputy Grand Master, etc." \* \* \* "For these reasons," the mother Grand Lodge continues, "it is to be assumed that the initiation in Freemasonry was conditioned upon a profession of Christianity, according to the Constitution of 1723. The Masonic Institution, according to the Constitution, is to be made a society for the whole human family, resting upon a Christian basis—the supporter and transplanter of original Christianity, free from all priestcraft. On the 15th November, 1723, the following important resolution was adopted (General Regulation XXXIX.): 'Every annual Grand Lodge has an inherent power and authority to make new regulations, or alter these, for the real benefit of this ancient Fraternity; provided always, that the old landmarks be carefully preserved, etc.' This power was exercised by the Grand Lodge of England, in 1738, when the Constitution was amended. The section on religion, as amended, reads as follows: 'A Mason is obliged, by his tenure, to obey the moral law; and if he rightly understands the art, he will never be a stupid atheist nor irreligious libertine. He, of all men, should best understand that God seeth not as man seeth; for man looketh at the outward appearance, but God looketh at the heart. A Mason, is, therefore, particularly bound never to act against the dictates of his conscience. Let a man's religion or mode of worship be what it may, he is not excluded from the Order, provided, he believe in the glorious Architect of Heaven and Earth, and practise the sacred duties of morality.

Masons unite with the virtuous of every persuasion in the firm and pleasing bond of fraternal love; they are taught to view the errors of mankind with compassion, and to strive, by the purity of their own conduct, to demonstrate the superior excellence of the faith they may possess. Thus Masonry is the centre of union between good men and true, and the happy means of conciliating friendship among those who must otherwise have remained at a perpetual distance.'"

The Constitution of 1738, was revised by its author, Anderson. This section, however, remained intact in the Constitution of the Grand Lodge of England in its several editions of 1815, 1827, 1841, and 1855.

The Grand Lodges of Prussia themselves seem to be fully aware that this forced construction placed by them upon that part of the Ancient Charges is with the intent of making them conform to the principles they have adopted. The address delivered by the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge Royal York, at Berlin, on St. John's Day, 1867, which lies before us, expresses it very clearly. He says therein: Suffice it to state that the Grand Lodge has laboured faithfully and effectively according to the doctrines transmitted to her by the English mother. *If, in some respects she has travelled paths diverging from her—if, for instance, she has planted herself upon a Christian platform—it is not the result of accident or arbitrariness, but it is just as indigenous to our country as the enlarged tendencies in England are to that country. In our fatherland the religious differences have never terminated in bloody persecutions or in splits of sectarianism, etc.*" The last sentence certainly shows a strange oversight on the part of the M.W. brother. Has he forgotten that it took *thirty* long, bloody years before the Catholic Church was forced to tolerate the Protestant Church? It was not by their free will that religious liberty was allowed. The whole continent was strewn with slain; and they only yielded the point when they could fight no longer. Their hate still remained; the sword was only sheathed for the time, to be drawn again when opportunity offered.

But the Grand Lodge of the Three Globes also asserts that the principle of Christian faith has been sanctioned, in its original form, by nearly all Grand Lodges of Europe and North America.

We fail to discover that the principle of Christianity is at all alluded to in the last cited

section, and furthermore assert that it is entirely ignored by a very overwhelming majority of the Grand Lodges of the world. In Germany, the constitutions of the Grand Lodges of Saxony, *Zur Sonne* at Baireuth, the Eclectic Union of Frankfurt-on-the-Main, and Hamburg, have for their foundation the Constitution of the Grand Lodge of England of 1723. In direct contradiction with it are the Constitutions of the three Grand Lodges of Prussia at Berlin (Royal York, Three Globes, and the Grand Lodge of Germany). The Grand Lodge *Zur Eintracht* at Darmstadt presents a divided house, four of her daughter lodges adhering strictly to the Constitution of 1723, whilst the laws of the other four do not rest upon that basis. These, with the Grand Lodges of Sweden and Denmark, have engrafted upon it the principle of a profession of Christianity. The Grand Lodges of the rest of the world adhere strictly to the ancient law, and rest upon the principle of universality.

(To be continued.)

#### MASONRY AMONG THE INDIANS.

The evident doom of the Aborigines of the North America Continent to extermination, while it does not fail to excite a sympathetic feeling in every one, most of all should strike a tender chord in the Mason's breast. They are not what they once were; civilisation has only approached near enough to brutalize them with the vices that accompany it, as the crowd of dissolute camp-followers accompany an army. Our great national novelist, Cooper, has been ridiculed by some for idealising his Indian characters, but we believe his pictures to represent much more nearly the Indians of former days, than their descendants do now. Whether there are lodges of brethren of the Mystic Tie, now among the degraded Indians of our western borders, we do not know, but that there are individual Masons among the better classes of them we do know, and we are equally certain, that once there existed fraternities who possessed, like Freemasons, an esoteric knowledge which was confined solely to the initiated. De Witt Clinton, once G. . G. . High Priest of the United States, related on the authority of a respectable native minister, who knew from examination, the existence of such a society among the Iroquois. That there were mysteries among the Mexican and Peruvian tribes, is equally well known.

Whoever is within the magic circle indicated by the Mystic Tie, has our own genuine love and deepest sympathy, and even the nation that they call their own, has claims upon us, for their sake, which others have not.

Tecumseh, the famous Shawnee orator and warrior, and equally noted for his temperate habits and adherence to truth, was made a Mason while on a visit to Philadelphia; and more than once, when under trial, did prove himself true to the brotherhood. P. . Grand Master Scott, of Virginia, in an address delivered before the Grand Lodge of that State, in 1845, related an interesting incident in Tecumseh's life, which he stated was well authenticated, and vouched for by several witnesses then living. "During the last war with England, a detachment of Americans were overpowered in the North-west, by a superior combined English and Indian force, and compelled to surrender. Scarcely had they laid down their arms, when the Indians began to insult, strip and maltreat them. At length the tomahawk and scalping knife were raised, and Tecumseh entered upon the scene at the height of the barbarity. He made no motion to check his followers, but on the contrary, encouraged them in their work. Many of his best warriors had fallen previously by their Kentucky rifles, and this was an Indian's revenge. But a cry of a Mason and a brother reached his ear, in a language that he could not but comprehend. In a moment he sprang among his followers with his tomahawk uplifted, and uttered the life-saving command—'Let the slaughter cease; kill no more white men.'" This is but one of the several authentic incidents in the Masonic life of the brave Tecumseh.

We have another noble example in Indian Masonry in the person of General Parker, grandson of the great Indian Chief, Red Jacket, a pure-blooded Indian and at the same time an educated gentleman and a Mason. During the late civil war he became famous on General Grant's staff, and proved himself to possess the war-like blood of his ancestor. At a Masonic banquet, in Chicago, prior to the war, he spoke most touchingly of himself, as almost the lone remnant of what was once a noble race. As he found his people thus wasting away, he asked himself: "Where shall I go when the last of my race shall have gone forever? Where shall I find home and sympathy when our last council fire is extinguished? I said, I will knock at the door of Freemasonry,

and see if the white race will recognise me as they did my ancestors, when we were strong and the white men weak. I knocked at the door of the Blue Lodge and found brotherhood around its altar; I knelt before the Great Light in the Chapter, and found companionship beneath the Royal Arch; I entered the Encampment, and found a valiant Sir Knight willing to shield me there, without regard to race or nation. I went further, I knelt at the cross of my Saviour, and found Christian brotherhood, the crowning charity of the Masonic tie. I feel assured that when my glass is run out, and I shall follow the footsteps of my departed race, Masonic sympathisers will cluster around my coffin, and drop in my lonely grave the ever-green acacia—sweet emblem of a better meeting!"

Joseph Brandt, the famous Mohawk Indian and Mason, was still another example of the practical power of our principles. During the Revolutionary war, at the battle of the Cedars, near Montreal, Colonel McKinstry, of the Continental troops, was taken prisoner by the Indian allies in the British service. After a council, it was resolved that he should perish at the stake, by the usual protracted Indian tortures. When fastened to the fatal tree, as a last resource, he made the great mystic appeal of a Mason in the hour of danger. The chieftain Brandt was present, and in a moment saw, understood, and responded to the sign. He at once commanded the savages to liberate him, and was obeyed. Then with fraternal care he conducted him in safety to Quebec, whence he returned to his home on parole. He survived for several years after, and often, with deep emotion, related how he was snatched from the jaws of death by an Indian Mason.

We love the race that gave birth to such brethren; it is worthy of a nobler fate than that which has befallen it. We occupy the Indian's inherited hunting grounds; let them have in return our truest efforts, both as men and also as Masons, for their welfare.—*The Gavel* (Toronto).

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**ECCLESIASTICAL GLUTTONS.**—The monks of St. Swithen, at Winchester, were bold enough to carry a protest to the feet of King Henry, eked out by many floods of tears, to the effect that their bishop, who was also their abbot, had taken away three of their dishes. The king enquired with great concern how many they had left, and, on hearing that they had ten, declared with a round oath that he was contented with three, and therefore kicked out his gluttonous subjects, with a promise that in future their courses should be reduced to the same number.—*Food Journal*.

## MASONIC JOTTINGS.—No. 23.

BY A PAST PROVINCIAL GRAND MASTER.

### GRAND LODGE.

The assertion that a Lodge was a Grand Lodge, if nothing more is said, is merely an assertion that it had an organisation analogous to that of a Grand Lodge. A lodge may have been a Grand Lodge, and yet it may not have cultivated Speculative Masonry.

### SPEECHES IN THE GERMAN LODGES.

There are four brothers who have made themselves famous by their speeches in the German lodges—Bros. Draseke, Marbach, Funkhanel, and Schutz.

### GERM OF POETRY. GERM OF SPECULATIVE MASONRY.

As in the human mind there sometimes exists the undeveloped germ of Poetry, so in the lodge of an ancient nation there sometimes existed the undeveloped germ of Speculative Masonry.

### THE ABBOT VON HIRSCHAU.

He lived in the 11th century. He is said to be the founder of the German lodges.—See the appendix to these Jottings.

### HIRAM'S TOMB.

Those who would have our American brothers eschew the Biblical Legends, found small encouragement in the pilgrimage to Hiram's tomb, spring of 1868.

### THE GRANDIDIER THEORY.

A learned correspondent thinks that whatever Speculative Masonry, developed or undeveloped, was contained in the Strasburg Lodge of 1459, must be considered as comprised in the Grandidier Theory.—See, and consequently reconsider, a Jotting, page 184, and another Jotting, page 229, and an expression in a third Jotting, page 267, of the present volume.

### WHAT A BROTHER DID NOT SAY, AND WHAT HE DID SAY.

A brother writes that, as one of the interlocutors in a certain Masonic dialogue, he did not say that the Germans got their Masonry from the Romans; but he did say that Masonry is as old as the first great Indian pagoda.

### TWO THINGS.

Wherever and whenever a large edifice was building, be sure that these two things were not wanting—Masonry and Mason's marks.

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**METROPOLITAN FREE HOSPITAL.**—The aggregate number of patients relieved during the week ending June 4th was Medical, 920; surgical, 582; total, 1,502, of which 541 were new cases.

## MASONIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

## MYTHS AND THE "FREEMASON'S MAGAZINE."

Bro. J. H. M., my answer to your inquiry upon this subject is as follows:—Editors of the present series of our periodical have hitherto looked upon our myths in the light in which our craft ancestors were accustomed to view them, and occasionally they have selected myths related by the best American writers, and inserted them in our columns, whence I have known them transferred to works not Masonic, for myths well told are popular and instructive reading. \* \* \* If you meet with a myth in a new and fitting dress, whether coming from a British or an American loom, fail not to send it to Salisbury-street, duly directed.—C. P. COOPER.

## FAN EXHIBITIONS.

In the exhibition of fans at South Kensington, there is a "mount" of about 1740, in a handsomely gilt frame, decorated in two corners with emblems of the arts and sciences. The group to the right deserves attention, as suspiciously like the work of a Mason.—W. W.

## PROCESSIONS.

Will any brother oblige me with the correct form of procedure in a Masonic procession. I was present at one at Manchester the other day, when, to my surprise, the Wardens' columns were borne before them by two young lads, sons of Masons. Is this usual, or is it an innovation.—QUERIST.

## LODGES AT STRASBURG, VIENNA, COLOGNE, AND BERNE, A.D. 1459.

Dear Brother \* \* \*, the EXTRACT of the Constitution of the German Masons of Strasburg, A.D. 1459, in the appendix to Bro. Findel's History, does not contain the passage respecting the lodges at Strasburg, Vienna, Cologne, and Berne after which you inquire; you must turn to our invaluable periodical. You will find in the *Freemason's Magazine*, May 16, 1863, "The Constitutions of the Masons of Strasburg"—"From the German in Bro. Findel's History of Freemasonry, translated, with permission of the author, by C. M."\* Bro. Findel's work did not appear amongst us in its English dress until 1866. In C. M.'s translation of the Constitutions you will find the passage touching the four lodges. In one of my Masonic *cartons* there is an abstract of the passage in the handwriting of a Brother, now a missionary in India. It contains some curious remarks upon the districts belonging to Strasburg, Vienna, Cologne, and Berne. See my communication, "Grand Lodges of Germany in the 15th Century," page 349 of the present volume.—C. P. COOPER.

## FREEMASONRY AND FOUNDATION STONES.

At the laying of a foundation stone near Manchester on the 4th inst., the presiding officer, Bro. W. R. Callender, jun., D. Prov. G.M. of East Lancashire and S.G.D. of England, among other remarks used the following:—"They were met there that day, so far as the Masons were concerned, as a body, not as members of the Church of England, though many of them

\* It is not immaterial to mention that "C. M." translates "Haupt Hutte," Grand Lodge of Strasburg.

were members of that Church, but because they recognised the necessity for supporting, beyond any sect or creed, that Christian religion which was scattered over the whole world." (*Vide Manchester Courier*, 6th June.) Will any better informed brother tell me if this is in accordance with the teachings of Freemasonry as generally understood, as I am ignorant enough to have been always under the impression that our Order was sufficiently liberal and comprehensive to embrace and include every creed and belief. If I have been mistaken, I, as a member of the Hebrew faith, must object, as I cannot conscientiously recognise the necessity above mentioned by Bro. Callender.—ALEPH.

## BRO. JOHN YARKER.

To a London Correspondent I say, do as Bro. John Yarker does, "Write to elicit truth, utterly regardless of popularity."—C. P. COOPER.

## A CONTROVERTER.

The veterans of the press readily discover and carefully avoid a controverter, with whom it will not be possible to engage in literary discussion, without experiencing some breach of what society deems the decorous. Such a controverter, therefore, as respects the veterans of the press, goes unanswered.—A PAST PROVINCIAL GRAND MASTER.

## TOLERANCE AND INTOLERANCE.

We learn from the Greek newspaper *Logos*, printed at Athens on the 16th (28th) May last, that the Roman Catholics of the Island of Syra have been much exasperated against the Archbishop of Syra, Tenos, and Melos Lycurgus (whose visit to England has given so much satisfaction to all concerned), together with his clergy, on account of their having officiated at the burial of Bro. Botzaris Oras, a Royal Arch Mason, who died on the 8th (20th) May last, aged 27 years, at Syra, and was interred, with the Masonic insignia of his rank exposed on his coffin. This is another instance, if any were needed, of the superior liberality of the Greek Church to that of the Latin.—J. Y.

## LAYING FOUNDATION STONES.

How can non-operative English lodges of Freemasons support their pretensions so as to lay foundation stones of new buildings?—COMMON SENSE.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor is not responsible for the opinions expressed by Correspondents

## ROYAL ARK MARINERS AND GRAND MARK LODGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE AND MASONIC MIRROR.

Dear Sir and Brother,—As I have not seen any notice of meeting of Royal Ark Mariners, and as you state that you will give the meeting of Grand Mark Lodge next week, and as a long discussion ensued as to the propriety of working the degrees of Ark, Link, and Wrestle, being present myself on the occasion, I think it right that it should be known that in answer to a question by Bro. Joshua Nunn, P.G.D., the M.W.G.M. stated that he did not propose to interfere with the jurisdiction of the Royal Ark Mariners, and that there was no objection to anyone who liked taking that degree. I mention this, as I believe some doubts



have arisen in the minds of some Mark brethren as to the propriety of joining this ancient fraternity. The degree of Royal Ark Mariner, I may further state on the authority of Capt. Irwin and Bro. Hyde Pullen and several others, is not the same as Ark, Link or Chain, and Wrestle, and is mentioned in print 118 years ago. The Royal Ark Mariner stands in the same relation to the Mark as the Royal Ark does to the Craft; and all these degrees, including the Mark, lead up to it. Certain Ark lodges or vessels are working, and have been so for years, in various parts of the country, and applications have been made to the Grand Royal Ark Lodge for information and leave to establish Ark vessels in six counties. A London vessel will be launched on the 21st June, at six o'clock, at Bro. Gosden's, Mason's Hall, Mason's Avenue, Basinghall-street, E.C. Any brother wishing to join or take that degree can, by previous application to me at that address, receive the necessary instructions. I enclose you notices of the meetings. They may be interesting to some of your readers.

Yours fraternally,

Scribe Royal Ark Mariners, Registrar  
of Mark Lodge Thistle, No. 8.

#### MASONIC DEMONSTRATION IN GLASGOW, AND THE GLASGOW ST. JOHN'S LODGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE AND MASONIC MIRROR.

Dear Sir and Brother,—At the Masonic demonstration on Friday, June 3rd, the Lodge of Glasgow St. John, No. 3bis, was conspicuous by its absence. The cause of this was not because the brethren did not turn out, for they did so largely, as they generally do, to the number of about 100; but because the Grand Master decided that the Journeymen Lodge of Edinburgh were to carry one half, and the Glasgow St. John's Lodge the other half of the working tools. This decision of the Grand Master did not please the W.M. and office-bearers of St. John's, so they all marched off the ground, refusing to take any part whatever in the proceedings. This, under the circumstances, was scarcely in good taste. They should, if not satisfied, have simply protested in a formal manner, so that the affair could be formally brought up again and duly settled for all time coming, and then taken their due place in the procession. The St. John's Lodge wished to carry the working tools because it was the senior lodge in the province; but that is not the reason why the Edinburgh Lodge gets that labour put upon them, but because it is the *Journeymen* Lodge of Edinburgh. Its number is No. 8, while the senior Edinburgh Lodge is the Lodge of Edinburgh, No. 1, viz., the Master's Lodge.

Now the Lodge of Glasgow, No. 3bis, is, or was, also the Master's Lodge; consequently the duty of carrying the working tools should not devolve upon it, but upon the *Journeymen* Lodge of Glasgow. Therefore it appears to me that the Master and office-bearers of No. 3bis have compromised the dignity of their lodge, to have disobeyed and even insulted the Grand Master, and that, too, in their own province, where a proper feeling of hospitality should have restrained them, and also to have exhibited anything but a creditable example of that good Masonic and

true brotherly feeling which is supposed to characterise all Masonic actions.

If the Masters' Lodge of Edinburgh thinks it beneath them to take the labour of carrying working tools, surely the Lodge of Glasgow—the Masters' Lodge—might also have good reason to adopt the same course, and consider it beneath them to quarrel about such an insignificant matter. Let the Glasgow *journemen* look after the point if they choose, but let the Masters look to something higher. Let them try what they can do so as to carry into practice the noble principles of the Order, and thus do something to raise the status of the Craft higher than it has ever been in the province.

Yours fraternally,  
MASONICUS.

#### MASONIC SAYINGS AND DOINGS ABROAD.

A proposition has been made for a division of the Masonic territory of Illinois into two portions, with a Grand Lodge to govern each, but some difficulties as to the mode of division seem to be in the way of its accomplishment.

The Masons of New York do not seem quite unanimous in their willingness to contribute to the erection of their Grand Masonic Temple, as will be seen by the following:—

“Owego, N.Y., March 9, 1870.

“At a regular communication of Friendship Lodge, No. 153, F. and A. M., held on Wednesday evening, March 2nd, 1870, the communication from M.W. Jas. Gibson, Grand Master of Masons of the State of New York, asking from the subordinate lodges of the State for contributions in aid of the Masonic Hall and Asylum Fund, having been laid before said lodge and a full and free discussion of the subjects alluded to in the letter of the Grand Master having been had, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

“*Resolved*,—That this lodge respectfully decline to respond to the request contained in the letter of M.W. James Gibson, Grand Master of Masons of the State of New York, for contributions in aid of the Masonic Hall and Asylum Fund.

“*Resolved*,—That our representative to the Grand Lodge be requested at the next annual session thereof to introduce a resolution having for its object the relief of the various subordinate lodges under this jurisdiction from the payment of the sum now annually levied upon them in aid of said fund.

“*Resolved*,—That a committee be appointed to lay this action before the other subordinate lodges of the State, to such an extent as they may deem proper.—E. W. SEYMOUR, W.M.; A. H. GOULD, Sec.’

“The committee appointed by virtue of the above resolutions beg leave, in handing you a copy of the same, to state that the action of our lodge was based



upon the conviction that the erection of a building upon the scale of magnificence and splendour contemplated will cost a sum far exceeding any present estimates; that the true interests of the Fraternity throughout the State do not demand the prosecution of such an enterprise; that if the work is proceeded with it will entail serious burdens for many years to come upon the lodges; that the calls for charities in our immediate vicinities demand our first attention; that we cannot conscientiously suffer our means to be diverted from that course to erect a magnificent temple in the city of New York, in which the large mass of the Fraternity will have little or no interest. And should your views harmonise with those of our lodge, as above expressed, we would ask your co-operation in securing the action of the Grand Lodge in favour of the second resolution above named. Fraternally yours,

E. W. SEYMOUR, F. L. JONES, H. A. }  
BEEBE, G. S. LEONARD, F. O. CABLE } *Committee.*

The *Keystone* (Philadelphia) asks "Why is that so large a body of educated men as the Order of Freemasons should refrain from reading Masonic literature? There is no objection certainly to reading instructive matter. Properly considered subjects having a Masonic interest are naturally supposed to have some attractions for the thoughtful Mason. Why is it then that so large a number of Freemasons take no Masonic periodical. They would secure some pleasure in perusing one, their families would like to see one, and the pride of the fraternity would be satisfied in knowing that the Masons had a paper equal to that of any other society. We think that a moment's reflection will induce a large number of our brethren to accept these views and accede to their propriety."

From the *Illustrirte Zeitung* of March 5th, 1870, we learn that the Freemasons of Germany have taken an active part in the work of the society established in Bremen, in 1865, for the saving of shipwrecked persons on the German coast. The lodge in Bremerhafen and a Masonic association in Oppenheim on the Rhine have been especially active in this work. A number of wives of Masons in Rheinhesen issued a call to participate in this humane enterprise in 1866, which was met by a hearty response. In token of their appreciation of this effort, the directors of the society above mentioned named a new boat stationed at Newharlingershyl, "Frauenlot" (praise to the women), the name, also, of the renowned singer of Mayence.

In the Iberian Peninsula Freemasonry makes constant progress. In Portugal there are now 15 lodges,

and in Spain (where the increase in the Order has been more recent); there are three lodges, and a fourth (the second in Madrid) is about to be formed.

There have been in the United States of America for some years past several orders, which in form and object resemble Freemasonry, while in many respects they are far removed from it, and are in no way associated or allied with it. One of these is called the Order of Harugari. It has two objects—one to give assistance in case of sickness or death, the other to sustain, and if possible increase, the use of the German language. It was founded in 1847 in New York, has now about two hundred lodges in thirteen States of the Union, numbers about 16,000 members, and has a capital of more than 200,000 dols. Another Order is called the Sons of Hermann, established in 1840 also by Germans, in New York, on the model of the well-known Odd Fellows' Order in the United States. It aims at the physical and mental improvement of its members; its motto is "Friendship, Love, Fidelity, and Faithfulness." In 1868 it had sixty-three lodges, and over 5,000 members; the assistance given in the same year amounted to more than 13,000 dols.

New Lodges should be very slow to add to their membership. It is presumed that the *charter* members are all good and true men, and if they add no other kind afterwards, the prosperity and usefulness of the lodge will be assured. But if one defective ashlar is admitted, it will create trouble and discord ever afterwards, and greatly impede the growth, while it disturbs the harmony of the lodge. It is quite easy to get one in—it is very difficult to get rid of him, if found unworthy. Hence it is far better "to make haste slowly" at first. Examine every block with extreme care, measure and test the fitness in every possible way, and never receive it until you are fully satisfied it is "just such as is needed for the use of the temple."—*Masonic Review*.

The 24 brethren of Lodge Bonaparte at Paris who resigned their membership at the last meeting, have asked and obtained permission to establish a new lodge under the name of Lodge P'Ecole, Lodge Bonaparte making no objection to the application. It will be remembered that the majority of the members voted for a change of name, believing it had an improper political significance; but it was found that if a minority of seven members desired no alteration, it could not be accomplished. This has caused the division.

The Lodge of the Scottish Rite "le Reveil Maçonnique," Orient of Boulogne-sur-Seine, at the meeting of the 10th April initiated M. Emanuel Arago, député of the Corps Législatif, and M. Edouard Louis Laferrière, the distinguished advocate of the Courts of Paris. The lodge was presided over by Bro. Cremieux, the Grand Master of the Scottish Rite. Bro. Allain Targé, who was initiated at the previous meeting of the lodge, gave an excellent discourse upon the impression created by his admission to the Order, which was much applauded.

In Switzerland there are 28 lodges under the jurisdiction of the Grand Loge Alpina; 8 in Geneva, 8 in the Canton of Vaud, 4 in Neuchâtel, 2 at Berne, 2 at Zurich, and 1 each in the Cantons of Argovie, Bâle-Ville, Saint-Gall, and Grisons. 20 of the lodges work in the French language and 8 in the German, the French numbering 1,090 members and the German 575. The secrecy with which Masonry in Switzerland was formerly necessarily surrounded is now a thing of the past.

Contrary to general custom, we learn that in Saxony Entered Apprentices have for some time received the sign of distress, so that in case of need such brethren can render or receive assistance. This practice, says *Le Monde Maçonnique*, deserves the consideration of Masons of all countries.

Bro. Jean Jaques Primel has died at the age of 84 years, having been an active member of Lodge la Charité, at Amsterdam, during the lengthened period of 67 years.

According to *Die Bauhütte*, the Grand Lodge of the Three Globes at Berlin is about to ask if the other German Grand Lodges will communicate their rituals to enable them to revise their own.

The Association of German Masons will hold its annual meeting at Darmstadt on the 23rd, 24th, and 25th of July next.

Bro. Echstein, W.M. of Lodge Apollon, Orient of Leipsic, has been unanimously elected Grand Master of Masous in Saxony.

At the meeting of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, the Grand Master stated that the stand taken by that Grand Lodge in regard to the unmasonic course pursued by the Grand Orient of France, in recognising a spurious body of Masons in New Orleans, had met with universal sanction.

At the same meeting the Grand Lodge of Western

Virginia was recognised, but the matter of Quebec was laid over one year.

Steps were taken to secure a history of the Order in Louisiana, which, it is stated, will be a work of much interest.

The committee appointed by the Grand Lodge of South Carolina, to whom was referred the subject of Masonic lotteries, condemn such, even although for educational or charitable purposes, as derogatory to the character of the institution and subversive of its established principles. It was therefore resolved "That it is the opinion of this Grand Lodge that lotteries, being a species of gambling, cannot be held under the sanction of a Masonic body for any purpose whatever, without violation of the great principles of the Order."

Efforts are being made, apparently with success, establish a Masonic Educational Institute in this State.

We learn with pleasure that the Grand Orient of Portugal has effected a fusion with the Grand Orient of Lusitania, under the Grand Mastership of the Count Paraty. Seven new lodges are already authorised under this united jurisdiction, viz., "Igualdad" (Equality), "Razon" (Right), "Luz" (Light), "Constancia" (Constancy), "Justicia" (Justice), "Libertad" (Liberty), at Madrid, and "Caridad e Igualdad" (Charity and Equality), at Cadiz.

*Nature* states that the Royal Dublin Society have commissioned Mr. Catterson Smith to paint a portrait of Dr. Joly, to be placed in their library. It will be remembered that Dr. Joly presented the Royal Dublin Society with a large and valuable library of modern books. The Society already possessed a library of works on Science and Fine Arts, which, however, was very deficient in works of modern literature. It will now, with the addition of the Joly library, be one of the most useful public libraries in Great Britain and Ireland.

DEFECTS OF ENGLISH BREAD.—Without entering on the discussion of the question, as to what the effects of the habitual use of alumed bread on the digestive organs may be, it is sufficient for our present purpose to note the fact that, as a rule, our English bread has too much yeast introduced into it, undergoes too little kneading, and that, by the aid of a mineral substance, inferior, or even damaged flour, may be made to do duty in bread-making as if it had been sound and of prime quality.—*Food Journal*.

*Nature* states that the municipal administration of Paris has decided on publishing a series of documents on the history of the capital. The commission appointed for this purpose has placed at the head of its programme a sketch of the pre-historic epochs, and has entrusted this labour to M. Belgrand, who is well-known in the scientific world by his important works on the basin of Paris. In presenting to the Academy a *resumé* of his work, he divides it into four parts—the diluvian epoch, the great water-courses of the age of stone, the history of the peat-mosses, and the palæontological history of the basin of the Seine during the quaternary epoch. Our Common Council of London has a splendid opportunity of distinguishing itself in the same way; is it too much to expect of such an august body?

## THE MASONIC MIRROR.

\* \* All communications to be addressed to the EDITOR, at No. 19, Salisbury-street, Strand, London, W.C.

### MASONIC MEMS.

AT the meeting of Grand Lodge on the 1st inst., the following brethren were nominated by the Grand Master, to serve on the Board of General Purposes, in addition to those already announced, viz., Bros. L. Evans (President), McIntyre, H. Lloyd, Savage, Fraser, Tomkins, Fenn, Nunn, W. Young, and J. Smith. The following were appointed on the Colonial Board—Bros. Adlard, B. Baker, F. Bennoth, D. G. Bruce Gardine, E. Cox, P. Dakers, and J. W. Hulse. The Committee of Management of the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution were appointed as under:—Bros. J. Brett, C. A. Cottebrune, J. H. Farnfield, S. Gale, H. W. Hemsworth, H. A. Levy, J. G. Marsh, R. James, H. Thompson, and F. Walters.

THE SUPREME COUNCIL 33°, for the Northern Jurisdiction of the United States will meet in Cincinnati, Ohio, on Wednesday next, the 15th June.

THE name of Bro. H. M. Kennard, of Crumlin Hall, has been freely mentioned as the choice of the brethren to succeed the late Bro. J. Etherington Welsh Rolls, as Prov. G. Master of Monmouthshire.

THE Hervey Chapter will be consecrated at the George Hotel, Walham-green, this day (Saturday), at 3.30 p.m., by Comp. J. Hervey, G. Scribe E., as Z.; Comp. J. Boyd, as H.; Comp. J. Brett as J.; and Comp. R. W. Little, Dir. of Cers. The musical arrangements will be provided by Comp. W. Dawson. Comp. G. King, jun., is the M.E.Z. designate; G. King, H.; and E. A. Baber, J.

THE paper to be read at the meeting of the Masonic Archaeological Institute on the 30th inst., is on "The Phœnician Masons' Marks at Jerusalem."

It is intended to establish Mark Lodges in connection with Lodge No. 237, Swansea, and the Cambrian Lodge (No. 364), Neath, and to form a Provincial Grand Mark Lodge, under the already appointed Prov. G. Mark Master, Bro. T. M. Talbot.

THE opening of the Keystone Mark Lodge (No. 109), at Newport, has been postponed until Monday, the 27th inst., in consequence of the death of the R.W. Bro. J. Etherington Welsh Rolls. On the occasion of the consecration of the lodge on that date, the names of no less than twenty-seven brethren have been given for advancement. The ceremony will be performed by Bro. Binckes, Sec. Grand Mark Lodge.

AN election of pupils in the Masonic Orphan Boys' School, Dublin, is announced to take place in September next. Names of candidates must be sent in to Bro. Harte, Assistant Secretary, at the Freemasons' Hall, Dublin, before the 25th June.

THE brethren of the St. Bede's Lodge (No. 1,119), Jarrow, have presented Bro. George Lawson, with a beautiful tea and coffee service.

TYLERS of Lodges, Janitors of Chapters, Equerries of Encampments, &c., in England, Scotland, and Ireland, are requested to forward their names and addresses to the Publisher of THE FREEMASONS'S MAGAZINE, so that a complete Register and Directory may be compiled.

A NOBLE GIFT.—The sum of £1,000 was, a few days since, left at the bank of Messrs. Ransom, Bouverie, and Co., "for the British Hospital for Diseases of the Skin, 56, Great Marlborough-street, W., and 13A, Finsbury-square, E.C., from V. S. T."

## Craft Masonry. ENGLISH CONSTITUTION.

### METROPOLITAN.

GRAND MASTER'S LODGE (No. 1).—At the regular meeting of this lodge, held at the Freemason's Hall, on Monday, the 16th ult., the W.M., Bro. Bayley, occupied the chair. The minutes having been read and confirmed, one brother was passed to the second degree and another raised. Bro. Patten, P.G.S., proposed a letter of condolence should be sent to the widow of Bro. Francis Crew, the father of the lodge, and for many years Secretary of the Girls' School. The W.M. then invested Bro. Patten with the collar and jewel of Secretary. The joining fee was raised to 15 guineas. At the conclusion of the business the brethren retired to a *recherché* banquet.

MOUNT LEBANON LODGE (No. 73).—The above lodge met at the Bridge House Hotel, Southwark, on the 17th ult. The chair was occupied by Bro. Ebsworth, W.M., who was ably supported by Bros. M. A. Lowenstark, S.W.; G. Tree, J.W.; Hamp, P.M. & Sec.; F. Donkin, P.M. & Treas.; and a good muster of brethren. The lodge was opened and the minutes confirmed. Messrs. Gerhold, Sutton, and Crawley were initiated. At the conclusion of the business the brethren adjourned to the banquet, which was followed by the usual loyal and Masonic toasts.

ST. PAUL'S LODGE (No. 194).—The regular meeting of this lodge was held at the Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street, on the 17th ult. Present:—Bros. E. G. Eves, W.M.; E. H. Sparks, S.W.; W. Aldridge, J.W.; R. Fowler, P.M. and Sec.; Stanley Fowler, S.D.; S. Weston, J.D.; F. Gordon Brown, I.G.; Thos. Browne Hill, J. Harper, H. Renshaw, and F. Renshaw, P.M.'s. The following visitors were present:—Bros. J. Bowring, P.M. 39; H. Williams, W.M. 237; J. Fitzgerald, P.M. 337, P. Prov. G. Dir. of Cers. Worcester; R. Avery, 720; H. Parker, 437; R. A. Glover, 231; E. S. Snell, P.G.D., P.M. 5; H. D. Rawlings. Bro. H. H. Woodbridge was passed to the degree of F.C., and Bro. J. Rawlings was raised to the sublime degree of M.M. The lecture on the tracing board of the second degree was given. There being no further business the lodge was closed for the season.

LODGE OF ISRAEL (No. 205).—The brethren of this lodge met at Radley's Hotel, Bridge-street, Blackfriars, on Tuesday, the 24th ult. The chair was occupied by Bro. Emanuel, W.M., supported by Bros. Harris, S.W.; M. Emanuel as J.W. Hogard, S.D.; J. Emanuel, I.G.; and P.M.'s A. Cohen, Sec.; Bros. Littauer, Coote, and Chamberlan, P.M.; F. Lazarus, P. Prov. G. Reg. Wilts; and E. P. Albert, P.M. 188, were present as visitors. The lodge was opened, and the minutes having been confirmed, Bros. Ladd, Boam, Willing, and Streather were raised to the sublime degree of M.M. Mr. Cable was also initiated. It was announced that a ball would take place in aid of the Benevolent Fund of the lodge, and a committee was appointed to complete the arrangements.

ROYAL ALFRED LODGE (No. 780).—This excellent working lodge met on Friday, the 27th ult., at the Star and Garter Hotel, Kew Bridge. The chair was occupied by Bro. G. A. Littlewood, W.M., supported by the following officers and brethren:—Bros. Hale, S.W.; Lloyd, J.W.; Brown, S.D.; Hilton, I.G.; H. R. Wilson, Dir. of Cers.; and P.M.'s J. Smith, P.G. Purst., Treas.; H. G. Buss, Sec.; S. May, G.S.; Hale, Potter, and G. Belmore, J. Reeves, Allcroft, Collins, and many others. The lodge having been opened and the minutes confirmed, the ballots were taken for the admission of Messrs. H. J. Montague and T. Thorne (of the new Vaudeville Theatre), which proving unanimous, were duly initiated. Bros. Wright and Luis were raised to the degree of M.M.; and Bro. Pennington was passed to the degree of P.C., the ceremonies being creditably performed, although it was apparent that the W.M. laboured under severe indisposition. A distressed brother was relieved. Messrs. P. Wallis and Freeman were proposed for initiation. After the close of the business the brethren sat down to an elegant banquet. On the removal of the cloth, the chair was occupied by Bro. J. Smith, P.G. Purst., and P.M., and he discharged his duties admirably. The usual loyal and Masonic toasts followed. Bro. J. Smith then proposed "The Newly-initiated Brethren, Bros. Montague and Thorne," thanking Bro. S. May for having introduced them. These brethren replied in able and humorous speeches. Several other toasts were proposed and responded to, and the proceedings were enlivened by the vocal abilities of Bros. T. Thorne

D. James, Allcroft, Hamilton, Wrighton, Child, and others. The visitors were Bros. Atkinson, W.M. 181; Luis, 766; Clegg, 87; Child, 34; B. P. Todd, P.M. 27; N. J. Wrighton, 23; Hamilton, 34; F. C. Warne, 1,046; J. Hallett, 907; Wesley, 217; T. Durkin, 72; Hull, P.M. 87; Sawyer, W.M. 1,196; Callingham, S.D. 1,196; Edmunds, 8; H. M. Levy, P.M. 188.

HERVEY LODGE (No. 1,260).—The regular meeting of this lodge was held at the George Hotel, Wallham Green, on Wednesday, the 8th inst. The chair was occupied by Bro. George King, W.M.; supported by Bro. P. H. Jones, S.W.; J. Way, J.W.; George King, jun., P.M. and Sec.; W. Wigmore, S.D.; W. Smith, C.E.; Dr. J. Godrich, Hollingsworth, Moore, Mal-lyon, and many others. The following visitors were present:—Bros. E. A. Baber, 452; W. H. Cadwell, J.W. 144; T. Holland, J.W. 172; C. Gosden, 145; W. R. Walter, Prudent Brethren; and R. H. Bakewell, 251 S.C. The lodge was opened in due form and with solemn prayer. The minutes of the last lodge having been read and confirmed and the by-laws read, Bro. Moore was raised to the degree of M.M. The lodge was then called off to refreshment. It was afterwards called on, when Bro. W. Dawson, of No. 186, was proposed as a joining member and a committee was appointed to arrange for some convenient place in the neighbourhood to meet at, in consequence of the hotel changing hands. The ceremony was admirably worked by the W.M.

HARROW LODGE (No. 1,310).—This newly-consecrated lodge held its first meeting on the 17th ult., at the Railway Hotel, Harrow. The chair was occupied by the W.M., Bro. J. Coutts, A.G.P.; supported by Bros. G. Pym, as S.W.; W. H. Green, J.W.; F. Walters, P.M. & Sec.; E. Harper, S.D.; Homewood, J.D. & Sec. The minutes of the consecration and installation were read and confirmed. Ballots having been taken for the admission of Messrs. Harrison and Cox, they were duly initiated. Bro. Darke, of the Star Lodge, 1,275, was passed to the degree of F.C. Bro. T. H. Lambert was elected to represent the lodge as Steward for the Girls' School. Several propositions for initiation and joining were made. A banquet followed the proceedings.

## PROVINCIAL.

### ESSEX.

#### PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE.

A large and important meeting of the fraternity was held at Woodford, on Tuesday, the 31st ult., under the banner of the Chigwell Lodge, for the transaction of business, and owing to the exertions of the brethren of that lodge, under the presidency of the W.M., Bro. Raynham W. Stewart, and the indefatigable efforts of the Hon. Sec., Bro. Richard Motion, the R.W. Prov. G.M., the Grand Officers, the Past Grand Officers, and the representatives of various Lodges in the Province, never met with a more hearty welcome; and never were the proceedings of Provincial Grand Lodge conducted with greater satisfaction to those who, as visitors, were so fortunate as to be present.

To facilitate business, and out of compliment to the Prov. G.M., Bro. Robert John Bagshaw, the Chigwell Brethren held a Lodge of Emergency at twelve o'clock.

At two o'clock Grand Lodge was opened in due form; and the representatives of the various Essex Lodges were, in most instances, accompanied by several other Brethren; those specially deputed answered to their names in the following order:—Angel Lodge (Colchester), T. R. Quilter, W.M.; True Friendship (Rochford), W. S. Pavitt, P.M.; Hope and Unity (Romford), G. Cooper, S.W.; Good Fellowship (Chelmsford), F. B. Shepherd, P.M.; Hope (Brightlingsea), Joseph Richardson, P.M.; Chigwell, Raynham W. Stewart, W.M.; Star in the East (Harwich), R. Dickson, W.M.; United (Colchester), T. Rix, J.W.; Priory (Southend), W. S. Cox, L.P.M.; St. Peter (Maldon), Jos. Burton, P.M.; Saffron Walden, Jos. Bell, W.M.

The Prov. G. Sec., Bro. John Wright Carr, having read the minutes and returns from the several Lodges, the R.W. the Prov. G.M. invested Bro. Joseph Burton (upon the unanimous election of those present) as Prov. G. Treas. for the ensuing year, and congratulated him upon again being appointed, after so many years' service. The R.W. Prov. G.M., then proceeded to invest the following officers, viz.:—Bros. A. Meggy to be again Deputy Prov. G.M.; the Rev. F. B. Shephard to be Prov. G.S.W.;

W. S. Pavitt Prov. G.J.W.; John Wright Carr Prov. G. Sec.; J. W. Myer (by deputy) Prov. G. Reg.; Rev. Barrington S. Barnes and Rev. J. F. W. Bullock (by deputy), Prov. G. Chap.; Joseph Tanner, Prov. G.S.D.; Thos. R. Quilter Prov. G. J.D.; George Cooper Prov. G.S.W.; Peter Matthews, Prov. G. Dir. of Cers.; D. B. Grout, Prov. G. Assist. Dir. of Cers.; John Glass, Prov. G.S.B.; Job Austin, Prov. G. Org.; J. Miles, Prov. G. Purst.; Bros. F. Cox, C. R. Patham, W. Dale, and Thos. J. Ralling, G. Stewards.

Letters expressive of regret and assigning reasons for non-attendance, were received from Rev. Bros. E. R. Horwood, Prov. G. Chap.; Owen S. Tador, W.M., 215; Æneas J. McIntyre, G. Reg. of England, and others.

Later in the day about eighty of the brethren sat down to an excellent banquet, provided by Bro. F. B. Cates, in the grounds of the Castle Hotel, Woodford, the dining-hall being decorated with rare and beautiful flowers. The viands, choice wines, and elegant dessert, elicited expressions of the utmost satisfaction from those who were present; whilst a selection of vocal music under the direction of Bro. Frank Elmore, with the co-operation of those distinguished artistes Bros. Dawson, Fred Walker and Rainsford, caused all present to regret that railway train arrangements made it necessary to separate at the somewhat early hour of half-past eight. Bros. Raynham W. Stewart, W.M., and R. W. Motion, Sec. of the Chigwell Lodge, may be perfectly satisfied with the recollection that the Prov. G.M., officers, and visitors will remember the 31st of May, 1870, and say of Woodford, "business being ended," our "day of pleasure was brief but delightful."

The following were among the brethren present either in Grand Lodge or at the banquet:—Bros. John Bagshaw, Prov. G.M.; Andrew Meggy, Deputy Prov. G.M.; Alfred Cobb, Prov. S.G.W.; William Pissey, Prov. J.G.W.; Rev. W. S. Skilton, Prov. G. Chap.; Joseph Burton, P.M., Prov. G. Treas.; J. W. Carr, Prov. G. Sec.; Peter Matthews, Prov. G. Dir. of Cers.; Job Austin, G. Org.; George Cooper, Prov. G.I.G.; W. Smith Cox, Prov. G. Standard-Bearer.

The following members of lodges in the Province were also present.—Rev. F. B. Shepherd, P.M., 276; Frederick J. Cox, J.D., 453; Raynham W. Stewart, W.M., Chigwell, 453; Alfred Puckeridge, 453; Joseph Tanner, S.D., 453; Alfred Day, 453; J. Glass, P.M., 453; C. Tatham, S.W., 453; D. B. Grout, S.W., 160; James Miles, 453; R. W. Dickson, W.M., Harwich, 650; W. S. Pavitt, W.M., Rochford, 160; W.M., Chelmsford, 276; F. Adlard, P.M. and Dir. of Cers.; Richard Motion, Sec. of Chigwell Lodge; James Self, P.M., 214; Josiah Walker, 214; Robert P. Andrews, P.M., Hertford, 403; Thos. S. Carter, J.D., 403; S. P. Wyman, Org., 403; William Giles, P.M., 453; Charles Elham, S.W., 1,000; J. P. Sarel, P. Prov. G.S.D.; Rev. Barrington S. Barnes, S.W., 276; Thomas R. Quilter, W.M., Colchester, 51; F. Whitmore, 276; James Nicholls, J.W., 276; John A. Wardell, J.W., 1,000; Thomas Snee, J.D., 276; William A. Bowler, P.M., 51, 12, 166; John Coppin, P.M., 51, P. Prov. G.J.W.; Fred A. Cole, J.D., 51; Thos. Rix, J.W., 697; E. S. Bean, P.M., 51, P.P.S.W.; J. E. Richardson, W.M.E., 433; J. E. Lawledge, J.W., 453; Thos. J. Ralling, 51; Malcolm Douglas, 276; Gideon G. Gardner, P.M., 453; Joseph Driscoll, P.M., 30; David Roberts, W.M., 754; J. Jones, S.W. 754; John Maller, 754; George Motion, P.G.J.D., 453; Henry Jager, P.M., 453.

Amongst the visitors were Bros. D. Reed, 193; W. Rawson, R.W.G.M. for China; W. Brenkin, P. Prov. S.G.W.; Rev. Chas. J. Martyn, G. Chap.; Chas. Sendry Pattison; James Weaver, W.M., 862; H. W. Leny, P.M., 188; George Cox, P.D.C.; H. Browne, P.D.C.; G. Brown, P.M., 157; William Spicer, 1,280; Jos. Bell, W.M., Saffron Walden, 1,280; Stebbing Leveritt, 1,280; J. Gordon Bellingham, Sec. 1,280, and others.

### LEICESTERSHIRE AND RUTLAND.

LEICESTER.—St. John's Lodge (No. 279).—An emergency meeting of this lodge took place at the Freemasons' Hall, on Wednesday, the 1st inst., and was attended by about twenty-five brethren. In the absence of the W.M. and the S.W., owing to professional engagements, the Prov. G.M., Bro. Kelly, presided, and the S.W.'s chair was filled by Bro. Toller, W.M. 523. The business of the evening was to raise Bros. Kirby and Blankley. The lodge having been opened to the second degree, and the candidates having passed the usual examinations in a satisfactory manner, they were afterwards respectively raised to

the third degree. Bro. Brown, J.W., and Prov. G. Org., presided at the organ, and led the musical chants. Among the visitors were Bros. Dean (Reading Lodge), and White, of Ireland, together with several brethren of No. 253.

#### MONMOUTHSHIRE.

NEWPORT.—*Silurian Lodge* (No. 471).—The monthly meeting of the members took place at the Masonic Hall, Dock-street, on Tuesday, the 31st inst. Bro. the Rev. Samuel Fox, W.M., in the chair. There was also a very large attendance, all of the brethren appearing in deep mourning for their late beloved R.W. Prov. G. Master. The lodge having been opened in the first degree, the minutes of the last meeting, and of a lodge of emergency, were read and confirmed. The lodge was opened in the second degree and Bros. W. Oliver and Matthews being in attendance, were examined in open lodge as to the progress each had made as a F.C., and their answers proving satisfactory, these brethren retired. The lodge was then opened in the third degree, when Bros. Oliver and Matthews were raised to the sublime degree of a M.M. The ceremony was most ably rendered by the W.M. The lodge was then closed down to the first degree, when Mr. George Harford, of Maindee, was duly initiated into ceremony; this ceremony being also most beautifully rendered by the W.M., who was most ably assisted by his officers, and an excellent choir, under the able direction of Bro. Groves. The W. Master then very feelingly alluded to the death of their late Prov. G. Master. Bro. Rolis, and proposed that a suitable address of condolence from the brethren of 471, be sent to the widow and family, and that such address be prepared by himself (the W.M.) and the Secretary. This was duly seconded by Bro. Evans, P.M., and carried unanimously. The Secretary then rose and said—Death had also snatched away the affectionate wife of their beloved Tyler, aged seventy-nine, after having been married fifty-seven or fifty-eight years; and he proposed that a letter of condolence be also written to their venerable brother—now in his eighty-ninth year—expressive of their deep sympathy with him in his domestic affliction. This was seconded by Bro. Oliver, P.M., and carried unanimously. It was then proposed by the S.W., seconded by the J.W., and carried, “that this lodge be closed as usual during the three summer months, lodges of emergency excepted. Three gentlemen belonging to the town were then proposed for initiation, and duly seconded. The W.M. announced that the installation of Bro. Kennard as W.M. of the Kennard Lodge (No. 1,258), would take place at Pontypool, on the 20th inst., and he invited the brethren to go with him. The Secretary reported that a train would leave Newport at 1.45 p.m., returning from Pontypool at 10 p.m. The W.M. then notified, that in consequence of the death of the R.W. the Prov. G. Master, the opening of the Keystone Mark Lodge (No. 109), had been adjourned to Monday, the 27th inst, when the lodge would be consecrated, the W.M. installed, and twenty-seven brethren advanced, and that the whole of these ceremonies would be performed by the Grand Mark Secretary, Bro. Binckes. The lodge was then closed in harmony at a quarter to nine o'clock. We believe it is the unanimous wish of nine-tenths of the brethren here, that Bro. Henry Martyn Kennard, of Crumlin Hall, should be recommended to the M.W. the Grand Master, as a fit and proper person to be appointed Prov. G.M., in the place of their late revered and respected Prov. G.M., Bro. John Etherington Welsh Rolis, deceased; and we are told a better selection than that of Bro. Kennard could not possibly be made. He is in every way duly qualified, and a more energetic Freemason is not to be found.

#### TURKEY.

#### IRISH CONSTITUTION.

BUYUKDERE.—*Leinster Lodge*.—At a meeting of this lodge held on Saturday, the 14th ult., Bro. J. Bevan was elected W.M.; for the ensuing term; Bros. J. Wetherilt, S.W.; S. Cook, J.W.; S. Demarelli, Treas.; J. Harris, Sec.; A. Bolanachi, S.D.; H. Wetherilt, J.D.; R. Fernister, I.G.; and Bossimo, Tyler. The installation of the newly-elected W.M. will take place on the Festival of St. John, June 24th, when a banquet will be given.

#### ROYAL ARCH.

#### METROPOLITAN.

MOUNT LEBANON CHAPTER (No. 73).—An emergency meeting of this chapter was held at the Bridge House Hotel on Monday, the 30th ult. Comp. J. W. Avery, occupied the chair of M.E.Z., and was supported by Comps. F. Walters, P.Z., as H.; H. Muggeridge, P.Z., as H.; Dr. Dixon, P.Z.; Dr. Lilly, P.Z.; and R. Watte, P.Z. The chapter was opened at half-past one o'clock. Comp. John Trickett, C.E., was installed as J. for the ensuing year by Comp. Henry Muggeridge, who performed the ceremony in his well-known style. Amongst the visitors were Comps. W. B. Heath, P.Z. 22; G. A. Taylor, P.Z. 22, M.E.Z. 217; E. Sillifant, J. 22; J. Lacey, M.E.Z. 176; E. Clark, H. 186; F. B. Davage, H. 185; J. W. Halsey, P.Z. 507; J. Terry, P.Z. 174 and 975; and others.

CANONBURY CHAPTER (No. 657).—The regular meeting of this chapter was held on the 26th ult., at the George Hotel, Aldermanbury, Comp. W. Watson, P.Z., occupying the chair in the absence of Comp. T. Wescombe. He was ably supported by Comps. S. May, H.; J. Tanner, J.; H. Carey, S.E.; Cox, N.; and P.Z.'s Ough, B. P. Todd, Webb, &c. The ballot was taken for the admission of Bro. Hull, 87, which, proving favourable, he was duly exalted. The next business was the installation of the M.E.Z. and Principals, Comp. S. May being installed as M.E.Z., J. Tanner, H. and F. Cox. It was proposed and carried that the chapter be removed. At the close of the business the companions sat down to an excellent banquet, at which the usual loyal and Masonic toasts were given, and complimentary speeches followed. The M.E.Z., in proposing the toast of the P.Z., regretted the absence of Comp. T. Wiscombe, and hoped he would be speedily restored to health. A Past Principal's jewel was proposed and voted, but in his absence the presentation was necessarily deferred.

#### CANADA.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—*Botsford Chapter*.—This chapter, under dispensation from Grand Chapter of Canada, was duly organised at the town of Monckton, province of New Brunswick, on Monday, the 16th ult., by R.E. Comp. R. Marshall, G. Superintendent, and V.E. Comp. D. Ransom Monro, G. Dir. of Cers., of the Grand Chapter of Canada, together with a number of the officers of New Brunswick Chapter, and other Masms from the city. The following are the officers of the year, who were severally duly installed and invested, viz.:—Comps. Hon. Bliss Botsford, P.Z.; J. L. Harris, P.H.; Dr. A. H. Chandler, P.J.; Rev. W. N. Boyer, Chap.; C. P. Harris, Treas.; H. T. Stevens, Scribe E.; D. S. Harper, Scribe N.; W. J. Crossdale, Prin. Soj.; I. W. Binney, Senior Soj.; A. E. Oulton, Junior Soj.; E. Olive, Master of 3rd Veil; C. W. Smith, Master of 2nd Veil; W. Spence Torrie, Master of 1st Veil. The ballot was taken upon upwards of twenty-five applications, and the degrees were conferred on twelve candidates at the convocation. Botsford Chapter opened under most favourable circumstances, and from its central position will, no doubt, become a large and influential body. We understand that the delegates from St. John were entertained in Monckton by the Botsford Chapter, at a sumptuous banquet; and that the chapter promises to become one of the best in the Dominion of Canada.

#### MARK MASONRY.

#### GRAND LODGE

Grand Lodge of Mark Masters met on Tuesday evening, at Freemasons' Tavern, the Rev. G. R. Portal, G.M. in the chair. Among the members present were: Bros. Sir John Conroy, S.W.; W. E. Gumbleton, J.W.; Lord Holmesdale, Lord Carnarvon, W. W. B. Beach, M.P., and Lord Leigh, P.G.M.'s.; Earl Percy, Prov. G.M. Northumberland and Durham; T. M. Talbot, Prov. G.M. South Wales; T. Meggy, G.M.O.; W. Reynolds, G.S.O.; Jos. Nunn, G.J.O.; T. F. T. Rayonsaw, G. Chap.; J. G. Marsh, G.I. Works; H. C. Levander, P.G. Dir. of Cers.; J. R. Stebbing, G. Treas.; W. H. Warr, G. Dir. of Cers.; A. D. Loewenstark, P.G.I.G., as G.I.G.; T. J. Sabine, as G.J.D.; J. Reed, G. Org.; Rev. D. Shaboe, P.G. Chap.; R. Spencer, P.G.S.B.; S. Rosenthal and James Stevens, G. Stewards;

M. Ohren, P.G. Steward; F. Binckes, G. Sec.; and C. Swan, P.G.S.B.

The minutes of the communication of 30th Nov., 1869, were read by the Grand Secretary and unanimously confirmed.

Lord Leigh, in moving a vote of condolence with the Earl of Carnarvon on the sad event which had recently occurred in his lordship's family, said he felt satisfied that all the brethren of this degree felt the calamity most deeply, and would join him in the expression of the deepest sympathy with their noble brother.

Lord Holmesdale in appropriate terms, seconded the resolution, which was put and carried unanimously.

Lord Carnarvon in thanking the brethren for their kindness, said he was not aware till almost the present moment, that he should receive this token of their sympathy, and heartily thanked them for this additional proof of the kindness of his friends, and especially those of the Masonic brotherhood.

Bro. W. Beach, P.G.M., then said, that at the last Grand Lodge the Worshipful Bro., Rev. G. R. Portal, was nominated Grand Master for the ensuing year. There was no other candidate nominated. Therefore on the present occasion he declared that he was elected Grand Master, for the coming year, of Mark Masters of England and Wales and the Colonies and Dependencies of the British Crown. As he had gone through the ceremony of installation, his duty on the present occasion was simply to declare him Grand Master.

The Grand Master having been formally saluted, presented Past Grand Master's jewels to Lords Leigh, Carnarvon, and Holmesdale, and Bro. W. Beach. Before doing so, he traced the history of the degree from remote ages to the present time, and explained that it was in consequence of not being recognised by the Grand Lodge of Craft Masonry in England that brethren of this degree established a Grand Lodge of their own. The success which had attended that step was evidenced by the fact that since the establishment of this Grand Lodge no less than 4,961 certificates had been issued.

Lords Leigh, Carnarvon, and Holmesdale, and Bro. Beach having been invested with the Past Grand Master's jewel, severally responded.

Bro. Stebbing was unanimously elected Grand Treasurer.

The Grand Master invested and appointed the following brethren as officers of the Grand Lodge for the ensuing year, viz:—Earl Percy, D.G.M.; Earl of Limerick, S.G.W.; Major Adair, J.G.W.; Captain King, G.M.O.; Dr. Mudge, S.G.O.; James Stevens, J.G.O.; Revs. — Langley and — Church, C. Chaps.; J. R. Stebbing, G. Treasurer; R. A. Benson, G.R.M.; F. Binckes, G. Secretary; Rooke, G.S.D.; Stokoe, G.J.D.; Land, G.S.W.; S. Rosenthal, G.D.G.; F. J. Fox, Assist. G.D.C.; Roberts, G.S.B.; Reed, G. Organist; Hayward, G.I.G.; C. T. Speight, Tyler.

On the propriety of working the degrees of "Ark," "Link," and "Wrestle," and of "Most Excellent Master," which was ultimately referred to a committee, a long discussion ensued.

Bros. Sabine, Meggy, Warr, Wynne, and Nunn were elected to seats on the General Board; and Bros. W. Richardson, Geo. King, Hammerton, Clarence Harecourt, Webb, H. Massey, R. Bonney, and Hudson, were appointed as Grand Stewards.

Power was given to the Grand Secretary to call in additional assistance in the performance of the duties of his office, and his remuneration was increased from £130 to £150 a year.

Some other business on the paper was deferred to the next meeting, when

The brethren adjourned to the banquet, at which the Grand Master presided.

"The health of the Queen," and other loyal toasts, having been drunk, the Earl of Carnarvon proposed "The health of the Grand Master of Mark Masters," speaking of his long acquaintance with him, and as ever having found him a true friend and a true Mason. He felt assured that under his rule Mark Masonry would flourish and accomplish still greater triumphs than had yet been achieved.

The Grand Master, in reply, considered it a great honour to be a second time elected, and assured the assembled brethren that his reception on that occasion would stimulate him to use his utmost endeavours to promote the interests of the Order with which he now felt himself so thoroughly identified.

The Grand Master then proposed "The Past Grand Masters," congratulating himself upon the fact the limit of the tenure of the office he now held to three years had the effect of increasing the number of Past Grand Masters, while other grand bodies were reduced to the expedient of conferring upon brethren a

rank which they had not entitled themselves to by service. He considered the display of P.M. jewels a laudable weakness on the part of the brethren, and one which met with indulgence from all Mark Masons.

Lord Leigh ably responded on behalf of the Past Grand Masters, and congratulated the brethren upon the prosperous state of the Order.

Earl Percy replied to the toast of "The Deputy G. Master," Major Adair to "The Wardens," Bro. Benson to "The rest of the Grand Officers," Col. Burdett for "The Visitors," Bro. Rosenthal for "The Grand Stewards," and Bro. Binckes to "The Masonic Charities."

#### SOUTH WALES (EASTERN DIVISION).

CARDIFF.—*Langley Lodge* (No. 28).—A lodge of emergency was holden on Friday, the 3rd inst., to advance Bro. the Rev. Charles Tebbots Heartley, Prov. G. Chap.; C. Bath, P.M. 237, P. Prov. S.G.W.; Peter Donaldson, P.M. 364, P. Prov. G. Dir. of Cers.; Walter Whittington, P.M. 364, P. Prov. G. Sec.; H. Cuthbertson, P.M. 364, Prov. S.G.D.; David Williams, P.M. 237, P. Prov. Sec.; Henry Green, Sec. 364; F. C. Winby, 36; and to ballot for, and if approved, advance:—Bros. James T. Nettel, W.M. 237, Prov. G. Sec.; W. Michell, Sec. 237; James Goodall, I.G. 237; E. F. Daniel, 237; W. E. Brown and G. E. Bird, 237. Present:—Bros. D. Roberts, G. Sword Bearer, W.M.; J. Williams, P.M. 960, S.W.; T. G. Glass, J.W.; Fred. Ware, W.M. 960, as M.O.; T. G. South, P.M., S.O.; J. Hellier, P.M., J.O.; N. D. Marks, Sec. and D.C.; Roland Fisher, S.D.; J. Rogers, J.D., E. Expert; T. K. S. G. Homfray, Prov. S.G.W. Monmouthshire; P. Rowland, P.M. 364, P. Prov. S.G.W. Eastern Division South Wales; Robinson, Jacobs, Davies, &c. The ballot being in every instance favourable, and seven of the candidates being in attendance were properly introduced and advanced to the honourable degree of Mark Master in due form, the ceremony being admirably worked by the W.M. and his various officers. The lecture was given by Bro. Ware. Bro. Hellier (S.W. designate of the Key Stone Lodge, Newport, an offspring of this lodge) informed the brethren that on Monday, the 27th inst., Bro. Binckes, G. Sec., would attend for the purpose of consecrating the new lodge, installing Bro. Col. Lyne, D. Prov. G. Master Monmouthshire, as W.M., and advancing nearly thirty members of the Silurian and Isca Lodges, Newport. Bro. Ware, in suitable terms, proposed, Bro. Willans, S.W., seconded, and it was carried by acclamation, "That a vote of congratulation be recorded upon the minutes to the W.M., Bro. Roberts, upon his appointment to an office in the Grand Lodge." The W.M., in acknowledging the vote, expressed his opinion that the appointment was intended as a compliment to the Langley Lodge rather than to himself individually. A meeting of the by-law committee having been arranged, lodge was closed at an early hour, and the brethren adjourned to the Royal Hotel, and partook of an excellent supper provided by the Treasurer.

#### LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE OF ALBERT BRIDGE, GLASGOW.

The laying of the foundation stone of the Albert Bridge, now in course of erection upon the site of the old Hutchesontown Bridge, took place on the 3rd inst., under circumstances very unpropitious, so far as the weather was concerned. From eight o'clock in the morning till a late hour in the evening rain fell incessantly, and was particularly heavy during the open-air proceedings. The Glasgow Masonic brethren assembled at their different lodges and rendezvous between ten and eleven o'clock in the forenoon; whilst the Masons from different parts of the east and west of Scotland arrived per train and steamer. Having been marshalled, they proceeded to the Cathedral, and notwithstanding their march was through dirt and mire, wind and rain, they presented a very interesting appearance and attracted a good deal of attention. They were clothed, that is, Masonically, in all the colours of the rainbow, some in red, others in blue, others in green, and so on. A good many of the lodges were accompanied by bands, which played vigorously Masonic and national airs, whilst all displayed banners bearing either the name of their respective lodges or some strange device. Not a few of these were old and tattered, indicating that they must have very interesting histories, and have graced occasions much less peaceful than the Masonic ceremony. By noon all the Masonic



and civic bodies and individuals who were privileged with cards of admission had assembled within the ancient Cathedral. The spectacle which the vast interior presented was one probably not equalled by any which has been witnessed within its walls since the day that Cromwell and his soldiers listened to a Presbyterian preacher freely expressing his opinion of the great Dictator.

The Magistrates and Council of Glasgow, together with the Bridge Trustees and the other gentlemen invited, met in the Lady Chapel of the Cathedral, and afterwards took their positions, the former in the gallery dividing the nave from the choir, and the latter, comprising members of the Merchants' House, Trades' House, Faculty of Physicians, Military and Volunteer officers, Institute of Engineers, Deputy Lord-Lieutenants and Justices, Bridge Committee, Engineers of Bridge, River Trust, &c., in the choir, in front of the pulpit. Those of the Masonic brethren who had been able to obtain entrance found seats at the side of the choir and in the Lady Chapel. The great congregation were seated for half-an-hour till the Grand Lodge of Scotland made its appearance. It consisted of Bros. the Earl of Dalhousie, *K.G.*, Grand Master Mason of Scotland; Harry Inglis, of Torsonce, *S.G.M.*; W. Mann, *S.G.W.*; Wm. Officer, *J.G.W.*; W. A. Lawrie, *G. Sec.*; A. J. Stewart, *G. Clerk*; Rev. Dr. Arnott, *G. Chap.*; the Right Hon. Lord Rosehill, *G. Sword Bearer*; Capt. Colt, of Gartsherrie, acting *S.G. Deacon*; Capt. McCasland, acting *J.G. Deacon*; A. Hay, Grand Jeweller; W. Miller, acting *G. Architect*; D. Robertson, *G. Bible Bearer*; Ch. W. Miller, *G. Dir. of Music*; John Lawrie, acting *Dir. of Cers.*; Murdoch Mackenzie, Chief Grand Marshal; W. M. Bryce, *G. Tyler*; Owen Gough, President of Grand Stewards; F. Barrow, acting *Prov. G.M. for Glasgow*; R. Wylie, acting *Prov. G.M. of Ayrshire*; D. Murray Lyon, *Prov. S.G.W. of Ayrshire*; A. Smollett, of Bonhill, *Prov. G.M. of Dumbartonshire*; Lauderdale, of Eccles, *Prov. G.M. of Dumfries*; Rev. Dr. Burns, *Prov. G. Chap. of Glasgow*; W. P. Buchan, *C. F. Matier, Bennett, &c., Grand Stewards*. The last-named body met in the Chapter House, where the ceremony of clothing was performed. At half-past twelve o'clock they left the Chapter House and took their seats immediately to the right of the pulpit, the places of honour being given to the *R.W. Grand Master of Scotland*, the Earl of Dalhousie; Lord Rosehill, *G. Sword Bearer*; Bros. Inglis, of Torsonce; A. Smollett, of Bonhill, *Prov. G.M. of Dumbartonshire*.

The Master of the Glasgow St. John's Lodge (No. 3 *bis*), lodged a protest against the Journeyman Operative Edinburgh Lodge carrying the working tools. The law of the Grand Lodge is that the tools are to be carried by this Operative Lodge in Edinburgh and neighbourhood, but St. John's Lodge thought that Glasgow being out of the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, they, as senior lodge in the province, should have the honour. Lord Dalhousie wished them to divide the honour between them, but this was declined, and the Edinburgh Operative Lodge was ordered to carry the tools. The matter is to be again brought up before the Grand Lodge.

Bro. the Rev. Dr. Burns, the *Prov. G. Chap.*, ascended the pulpit and preached from Romans, xv., 19. After explaining the text, the rev. gentleman observed that it was not altogether unsuitable for the circumstances in which they were placed that day. He divided his remarks into the two following heads:—"Remembering the many important points on which we agree and the trifling points on which we differ, we may be led to fulfil the commands of the text"; "That Christians will obey the injunctions of the text if they endeavour to review their differences in the light of eternity." The sermon, which lasted twenty minutes, was as eloquent as it was appropriate. The High Church Choir was conducted by Mr. John Fulcher. They sang the Old Hundredth Psalm, the Ninetieth Psalm, Kent's Anthem, "Thine, O God, is greatness," and the "Palestina." At the conclusion of the services, the congregation retired from the Cathedral by the south and west doors.

The Chief Grand Marshal, Bro. Murdoch Mackenzie then arranged the Masonic portion of the procession in the burying-ground adjoining the Cathedral, and Bro. Alex. McCall, Grand Marshal, arranged the civic portion. The procession, besides the Grand Lodge, included representatives of the following lodges:—Edinburgh Rifle Lodge, 405; Dunblane, St. John's, 9; Glasgow, Commercial, 360; Glasgow, St. Clair, 362; Galashiels, St. John's; Glasgow Kilwinning; Auchterarder, St. John, 46; Glasgow, Union and Crown, 103; Glasgow, Athole, 413; Kirkcaldy, Oswald Dunniker, 468; Canongate and Leith, 5; Leith, Trafalgar, 223; Crofthead, Whitburn, St.

John, 374; Renfrew, Prince of Wales, 426; Edinburgh, Mary's Chapel, 1; Peebles, Kilwinning, 24; Dunfermline, St. John's, 26; Shettleston, 128; Albert, 448; Rutherglen, Royal Arch, 116; Clyde, 408; Kelso, Tweed, 251; Irvine, St. Andrew's, 149; Edinburgh, Roman Eagle, 168; Shamrock and Thistle, 275; Maybole, St. John's, 11; Paisley, St. Mirren's, 129; Cadder and Argyle, 147; Leith, Royal Arch, 122; Rutherglen, St. John's Operative, 347; Edinburgh, Celtic, 241; Burntisland, Dunearn, 400; Houston, St. Johnstone, 242; Greenock, St. John, 175; Renfrew County, Kilwinning Paisley, 370; Dundee, Forfar and Kincardine, 225; Glasgow, Govandale, 437; Gartland, St. Winnoch, 205; Glasgow, St. George, 333; Edinburgh, St. Stephens, 145; Fisherrow, St. John, 112; Glasgow, St. Mark, 102; Glasgow, Thistle, 87; Coltness, St. Mary, 31; Carlisle, St. John, 187; Dumbarton, Kilwinning, 18; Falkirk, St. John, 18; Bathgate, Hopetoun, 13; Beith, St. John's, 157; Glasgow, Caledonian Railway, 354; Galston, St. Peter's, 33; Catrine, St. John, 497; Slamannan, St. John's, 486; Rothsay, St. John's, 292; Isle of Cumbrae, Kelburne, 454; Inverkeithing, St. John, 60; Airdrie, St. John, 166; Mother Kilwinning; Edinburgh, St. Clair, 349; Dalkeith, Kilwinning, 10; Edinburgh, Journeymen, 8; St. Andrew's, St. Andrew's, 25; Ban-nockburn, Bruce Thistle, 312; Dundee, Operative, 47; Kilbar-chan, St. Barchan, 156; Glasgow, St. John's, 178; Kilwinning, Newmilns, 51; Alexandria and Bonhill, 321; Glasgow, Union, 332; Dennyloanhead, St. Andrew's, 176; Partick, St. Mary's, 117; Coltness, 31; Kilwinning, Glasgow, 4; Old Monkland, St. James, 177; Port-Glasgow, Doric Kilwinning, 58; Loch-gelly, Minto, 385; Glasgow, St. Andrew's, 465; Woodhall, St. John, 305; Alloa Lodge, 59; Glasgow St. John, 3 *bis* (retired); Crieff St. Michael's, 58; Inverary, St. John's, 50; Douglas, St. Bride's, 118; Stonehouse, St. John's, Union, 4; Mauchline, St. Mungo, 179; Ayr Kilwinning, 124; Ayr St. Paul's, 204; Glasgow, St. Mungo, 27; Glasgow, Star, 219; Arbroath, Panmure, 299; Stevenston, Thistle and Rose, 169; Stirling, Royal Arch, 76; Glasgow, St. Mark, 102; Strathaven, St. Andrew's, 215; Glasgow, Thistle, 87; Forfar, Lower Lodge, 309; Glasgow, Neptune, 419; Oban, Commercial, 180; Kilwinning, Hamilton, 7; Dunoon, St. Munn, 496; Dunfermline, Union, 250; Cambuslang, Royal Arch, 114; Cupar, St. John's, 19; Edinburgh, St. James, 97; Carlisle, St. John's, 187; Larkhall, St. Thomas, 306; Edinburgh, Defensive Band, 151; Thistle and Rose, 173; Troon, Navigation, 86; Kirkintillach, St. John Kilwinning, 28; Barrhead, Union and Crown, 307; Pollokshaws, Royal Arch, 153; Dalry, Blair, 290; Falkirk, St. John's, 16; Kilmarnock, St. Andrew's, 126; Stewarton, St. John's Thistle, 127; Glasgow, of Glasgow, 441; Kirknewton and Ratho, 85.

The route was down the Bell of the Brae, along George-street, down Buchanan-street, thence eastward along Argyle-street and Trongate, and down the Saltmarket to the site of the bridge. The bridge was approached through a magnificent triumphal arch, designed in the purest classic taste, and of the most harmonious proportions. One of the spandrels of the bridge was converted for the occasion into an oblong amphitheatre, having at the north end a "Corporation Gallery," at the south a "Ladies' Gallery," in the centre, also towards the west of the Corporation gallery, a "Masons' Platform," and towards the east of it another platform. The "Foundation-Stone" itself, over which a beautiful canopy had been raised, was in the centre of the northmost abutment of the bridge, and to the west of it there was a stall for the accommodation of the magistrates.

At a quarter-past two o'clock the music of the band announced that the procession had come, and immediately after the Lord Provost, Magistrates, Councillors, Bridge and River Trustees, Judicial and Civil Officers of the Corporation, Sheriffs, Justices of Peace, and military officers arrived, and took up their places in the inclosure around the foundation-stone and in the gallery adjacent. The Lord Provost and Sheriff Bell appeared in Court dress, while the senior Town Clerk, Mr. A. Turner, wore his cocked hat and official robes. After the lapse of several minutes, the procession having reached the foot of the Saltmarket, the junior lodges opened right and left, and so on with all the lodges to the Grand Lodge. The Grand Lodge then entered the enclosure, and was followed by the other lodges in seniority. Silence having been proclaimed by the Grand Marshal, the band played the Queen's Anthem. Thereafter, the Lord Provost, in the name of the Bridge Trustees, requested the Grand Master, the Earl of Dalhousie, to proceed with the ceremony of laying the stone. The G. Chaplain, the Rev. Dr. Arnott, accordingly advanced, and offered up a prayer, and the Grand Treasurer deposited in the cavity of the stone a glass bottle,



hermetically sealed, containing specimens of all the gold, silver and copper coins of the present reign. The Grand Secretary, in like manner, deposited a second glass bottle, containing copies of the Glasgow newspapers, a copy of the Glasgow Directory of the current year, a copy of the Edinburgh Almanack, with Western Supplement; a copy of abstracts of the Corporation and other Trust accounts, the Bridge and Harbour Acts, and the City Chamberlain's annual report for 1869. The band then played "Great Light to Shine," and the operatives having completed their part of the ceremony, his lordship laid the foundation with all the honours observed on such occasions, pronouncing the benediction:—"May the Great Architect of the Universe enable us successfully to carry on and finish the work of which we have now laid the foundation-stone, and every other undertaking which may tend to the advantage of the city of Glasgow and its neighbourhood, and may this bridge be long preserved from peril and decay."

Three cheers were then given by the assemblage, and the band struck up a lively air.

The Substitute G. Master next delivered to the G. Master a cornucopia, the S.G. Wardens and J.G. Wardens silver vases, with wine and oil. The G. Master, having spread a sheaf of corn on the stone, poured out wine and oil, conformably to ancient custom, saying: "Praise be to the Lord immortal and eternal, who formed the heavens, laid the foundations of the earth, and extended the waters beyond it; who supports the pillars of nations, and maintains in order and harmony surrounding worlds. We implore thy aid, and may the continued blessings of an all-bounteous Providence be the lot of these our native shores; and may the Almighty Ruler of events deign to direct the hand of our gracious Sovereign, so that she may pour down blessings upon her people; and may her people, living under sage laws, in a free Government, ever feel grateful for the blessings they enjoy."

At the conclusion of this prayer the brethren gave three cheers, while the band performed the Masons' Anthem.

The Treasurer to the Bridge Trust (Mr. W. West Watson) then presented to the Senior Master Builder, Bro. Jas. Donald, a purse of gold, saying that it was the pleasure of the G. Master that those who had hewed the stones and those who had laid them, and all who had assisted, should "rejoice in the light."

Addressing the Lord Provost,

The Earl of Dalhousie then said: I have now the satisfaction, my lord, of informing you that the Grand Lodge, assisted by numerous Masons from this and other districts of the country, have succeeded in laying in its proper place the foundation stone of this bridge. Permit me, my lord, to congratulate you on the commencement of this great work during the period in which you hold office in this city. As I read in the records of the Clyde, I find that in the year 1794, or thereabouts, a plan was laid out for a village to be called Hutchesontown, and thereupon a bridge was commenced over the Clyde to communicate that said village with the city of Glasgow, but I presume that the gods of the Clyde, resenting the insufficiency of that work, washed it away. I trust, my Lord Provost, that here we shall have a more substantial erection. With the years that have occurred since that period the city of Glasgow has indeed flourished, and grown from being a small community in those days to be one of the most princely mercantile cities of which this country or the world can boast. My lord, I perceive that you contemplate in this erection changing the name of this bridge, that it will no longer be called as it formerly used to be designated, but that you intend to call it Albert Bridge. Permit me, my lord, to congratulate you on this mode of paying a compliment to the memory of one of the greatest and best men whom we have ever seen in this country—and I can assure you, my lord, that this testimony to his worth on the part of the magistrates and citizens of Glasgow will be one of the most acceptable acts which they could have done to our most gracious Sovereign the Queen. I shall make it my duty, my lord, to report to her Majesty the transactions of this day, and the name you have given to what will, I am sure, be one of the greatest and one of the most ornamental and useful structures in the city of Glasgow. My lord, I would have said more upon this occasion, but I am unwilling to detain this company, considering the inauspicious state of the weather. I will only conclude with the earnest hope and prayer that Glasgow may long continue to flourish, and that on the bosom of this noble river rich argosies may be floated to her warehouses, and that her merchant princes will in future, as they have in the past, ever be distinguished for their

eminence in commerce and for their generosity upon all occasions.

The Lord Provost, after shaking hands with the noble Earl, said: My Lord Dalhousie, Most Worshipful Grand Master, on the part of the magistrates and citizens of Glasgow, I return you most cordial thanks for the great trouble you have, along with the Grand Lodge, taken on this occasion in coming so far to lay the foundation stone of this bridge, which, I hope will be as enduring as you have described. It is undoubtedly true that this city has risen up in such a short time from such a village as you have described, lying far apart from its neighbour on the south side of the river, until we see it now a great community of more than half a million of souls, and rich argosies even now bear valuable cargoes to our city. On behalf of the magistrates and community, I beg most cordially to thank you, and to ask you to bear with you this memento of the occasion of your visit. The Lord Provost here handed to the Earl of Dalhousie the trowel used on the occasion, which was silver gilt, finely chased, and very elegant. On the handle was the Earl coronet, while on one side of the spade were his lordship's and on the other the city arms, and along with the latter the following inscription:—"Presented to the Right Hon. the Earl Dalhousie, K.T., G.C.B., P.C., Baron Ramsay, Baron Panmure, Keeper of the Privy Seal of Scotland, Lord-Lieutenant of Forfarshire, by the Trustees of the Bridges over the Clyde at Glasgow, on the occasion of his officiating as Grand Master Mason of Scotland in laying the foundation stone of the Albert Bridge, Glasgow. Friday, 3d June, 1870."

The Earl of Dalhousie: I thank you sincerely for this most memento of the work which has taken place to-day. I shall report to my brethren of the Grand Lodge the kind reception you have given us here. It gives us always the greatest pleasure to assist in undertakings of this kind; and for myself, I shall preserve among the muniments of my family this splendid token of your liberality.

Three cheers for her Majesty the Queen was then proposed by Lord Dalhousie, and enthusiastically responded to. The band played "Rule Britannia," and after three cheers for the Lord Provost and magistrates, proposed by Lord Dalhousie, and "three cheers for the Earl of Dalhousie," proposed from the crowd, the proceedings terminated.

The Lord Provost, magistrates, councillors, and trustees, and other civic bodies then returned to the City Buildings, Wilson-street, preceded by the Grand Lodge. The Grand Lodge was closed in the Burgh Court Hall, the other lodges returning to their respective places of meeting.

At five o'clock in the afternoon the Lord Provost, magistrates and council met in the west or reception-room of the Corporation Galleries, for the purpose of presenting the Earl of Dalhousie with the freedom of the city.

About six o'clock, upwards of 130 gentlemen, comprising the Sheriff and Sheriff-Substitutes, members of the Town Council, and other public bodies in the city, sat down to dinner, by the invitation of the Lord Provost and the Bridge Trustees, in the Centre Hall of the Corporation Galleries. The Hon. the Lord Provost occupied the chair, and was supported on the right by the Earl of Dalhousie, Captain Gordon, R.N., Capt. Colt, Rev. Dr. G. S. Burns, Sir James Campbell (Stracathro), Sir Peter Coats (Paisley), and ex-Provost Blackie; and on the left by Sheriff Bell, Lord Rosehill, Col. Gordon, Col. Moore, Rev. Donald Macleod, Sir James Lumsden, and ex-Provost Clouston. Bailie Wm. Millar and John Mitchell officiated as croupiers. Grace having been said by the Rev. Dr. Burns, the company partook of a sumptuous dinner, purveyed by Messrs. Ferguson and Forrester, after which the Rev. Donald Macleod returned thanks.

The Lord Provost, in proposing the toast of the evening, said, "It is under very special and peculiar circumstances that we have now the pleasure of entertaining the Earl of Dalhousie and the members of the Grand Lodge of Scotland. I am sure that the whole city of Glasgow desired to give these gentlemen a most hearty welcome, and I am quite sure also that, but for the unpropitious weather of the day, the sight along the route of the procession would have been such as probably not one of these gentlemen, or perhaps any of us—except upon one occasion that might be mentioned—had ever witnessed in this city before. Notwithstanding, however, the very unpropitious character of the weather, I would venture to say that something like three or four hundred thousand citizens of Glasgow turned out upon the occasion which has drawn these gentlemen to Glasgow at our request. The founding of a bridge like that in which we have been engaged to-day is an event of no ordinary moment."

Bridges are not like the ordinary structures which we see rising about us in this city so constantly one after another that we do not make any comment upon their extent or character, unless there be something about them that is extremely striking. But a bridge is a thing that is intended to endure for centuries, so that the founding of a work of that enduring character is one that has in all ages been considered worthy to be commemorated by some special ceremonial. On this occasion we have been very fortunate in having so heartily the services of the Grand Lodge to conduct the ceremonial of laying the foundation-stone of the Albert Bridge. There is one thing that is peculiarly gratifying in connection with that undertaking. When the proposal was first made to them to lay the foundation-stone, they at once and most heartily acceded. No difficulties were started, no objection of any kind was made. Lord Dalhousie himself, seemingly as early as he knew of our desire, at once said he would come. Now, for the manner in which the Grand Lodge have followed his lordship in so great numbers to the business of to-day, we are grateful. The ceremony was arranged in the most perfect form of the ancient order of Masonry. I believe I may say, notwithstanding that the weather did not even at the outset promise to give them anything like a blythe reception, those Masonic gentlemen surrounded the ceremony with all the grave forms of the craft they so well represent. I believe that this has been, perhaps, the finest ceremony at the laying of a foundation-stone that has taken place for many a day in Scotland. Without further remark, I beg to propose to you the toast of "The Earl of Dalhousie and the Grand Lodge of Scotland."

The Earl of Dalhousie, in reply, said: My Lord Provost, lords, and gentlemen, I rise on behalf of the Grand Lodge of Scotland to return you our sincere thanks for the double honour which you have conferred upon us this day—first, for having invited us and entrusted into our hands the very responsible duty which I hope we have executed to your satisfaction; and next, for the hospitality which you invariably extend to the Grand Lodge of Scotland upon this and similar occasions. It always gives the Grand Lodge of Scotland the greatest satisfaction to perform such duties as they have been doing to-day. We feel it to be our duty to be at the command of the community at large to give in an initiatory form the secrets of our craft to all such public undertakings as you are now embarked in, and indeed we feel rather disappointed when any demonstration is made in which the Masons of Scotland do not share. There are some who may think light of these duties as performed by the craft; but I assure you that there is an intrinsic value in having the labours of the craft to consolidate and confirm all such works as these. In the name of that craft, I beg to return you our sincere thanks for your hospitality of this day. This is not the sole occasion on which I have been present in the west on similar duties, and upon all these occasions I may say that we have received at the hands of those who have availed themselves of our offices the most thorough and cordial welcome and kindest of hospitality. Before I sit down, let me perform a duty which you have committed to my charge, and that is to propose the health of the Bridge Trustees and the Chairman of the Committee. In proposing the health of these gentlemen, I believe that I am proposing to you to toast a body of individuals who are engaged in conferring a great boon upon the city of Glasgow. When I look behind me I see the noble structure which is in contemplation. I cannot help congratulating you, my Lord Provost, again on having commenced that great work, and earnestly hoping that it may be brought to a speedy and successful issue. Considering the great growth of both banks of the Clyde, it will be a sort of marriage ring between Hatchesontown and Glasgow. I trust the union effected by that bridge may long exist to the benefit of both sides of the Clyde. Permit me on this occasion to congratulate the citizens of Glasgow upon the increasing growth and prosperity of this great community—growth in mercantile extension, growth in manufacturing interests, growth in all that contributes to the eminence and benefit of a great commercial community like this. I see no reason to apprehend any decay in such growth. I trust that as the cities in the New World rapidly increase year by year, so this city in the Old World will not lag behind, but will in time become, as it is now, but even still more than it is now, the second city in the empire.

#### MASONIC BANQUET.

In the evening a Masonic banquet took place at the Tontine Hotel. About 230 brethren were present. Bro. F. A. Barrow, D. Prov. G.M., presided, and was supported by Bros. Dr. McCowan, as representative of the Grand Orient of France; F.

Law, Grand Steward; J. Wallace, P.G.S.B.; J. Leitch, P.G. Dir. of Cers.; Murray Lyon, Ayr; S. Bennett, P.M. 18, acting G.S.; R. Craig, P.G. Chap.; J. Scott, R.W.M. 27; and Capt. Wright, 100th Light Infantry. The croupiers were Bros. A. McTaggart, M.A.P.G. Sec., and J. Thomson, Treasurer for the Provincial Grand Benevolent Fund.

The Chairman gave the toast of "The Queen and the Craft," and asked for full Masonic honours.—Three times three were given in true style.

The Chairman then gave in succession, "The Prince of Wales and other members of the Royal Family," and "The Army, Navy, and Volunteers," Captain Wright replying on behalf of the latter bodies.

The Chairman asked a bumper for "The Three Grand Lodges." He was sure there was no man or brother but would heartily drink the toast. He coupled with the toast the names of the respective Grand Masters. The toast was heartily drunk.

Bro. Dr. McCowan gave "The Provincial Grand Lodge of Glasgow," and coupled with it the name of Bro. F. A. Barrow, D.P.G.M., to whom, he said, very much credit was due for the success of the Masonic part of the procession. Bro. Barrow replied.

The other toasts given were "The Visiting Provincial Grand Lodges of Scotland," by Bro. Ramsay, replied to by Bro. Murray Lyon; "The Lord Provost and Magistrates," by the Chair; "The Chairman and Members of Bridge Committee," by Bro. J. Thomson; "The Visiting Lodge," by Bro. T. Ramsay; "The Clergy," by Bro. McTaggart; "The Press;" and "Happy to meet, sorry to part, and happy to meet again."

The contractors for the new bridge, Messrs. Hanna, Donald, and Wilson, entertained their *employés* to dinner in the evening in His Lordship's Larder—Mr. Maxwell presiding, and Mr. Whyte, manager at the works, officiating as croupier.

#### LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE OF THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY INNOCENTS, FALLOWFIELD, EAST LANCASHIRE.

The corner stone of the church of Holy Innocents, at Fallowfield, was laid on the afternoon of the 4th inst., with full Masonic ceremonial, in the presence of the Grand Lodge of East Lancashire, by Bro. the Honourable Wilbraham Egerton, M.P., Past Provincial Grand Warden of Cheshire. The Masons, numbering upwards of 250, assembled at Rusholme Public Hall, and amongst the officers present were: Bros. W. R. Callender, jun., S.G. Deacon of England, D. Prov. G.M.; J. L. Hine, Prov. G.W.; Dr. Lees, Prov. G.W.; William Birch, J.G.W.; George Mellon, Prov. J.G.W.; Rev. T. Radley, Prov. G. Chap.; Rev. J. L. Figgins, P. Prov. G. Chap.; Joseph Eltoft, Prov. G. Reg.; John Tannah, Prov. G. Sec.; Richard Radcliffe, Prov. S.G.D.; J. W. Maclure, Prov. J.G.D.; James Spencer, Prov. G. Dir. of Cers.; Samuel Titmas, P. Prov. G. Dir. of Cers.; A. Shellard, P. Prov. G. Dir. of Cers.; T. Clarkson, Assist. Prov. G. Dir. of Cers.

A large number of the district clergy, headed by the Venerable Archdeacon Anson and the Rev. W. H. Strong, rector of Withington, also assembled at the Rusholme Public Hall. The parochial officers and scholars of the National Schools in the parishes of Withington and Birch also took part in the proceedings. A procession, headed by the band of the 40th Lancashire Rifle Volunteers, was formed at half-past three o'clock, and proceeded to the site of the new church, where a vast assemblage of people had collected. A platform had been erected near to the spot where the foundation stone was to be laid for the accommodation of the ladies.

The site of the new church, which has been given by Lord Egerton of Tatton, in addition to £1,000 subscription towards the building fund, is on the north side of the new road leading from Fallowfield to Chorlton, and adjoins the Didsbury high road. Space is also provided for the erection of schools and a parsonage. The Church comprises a nave about 80ft. by 25ft. internally divided into five bays or arches, 17ft. wide, and about 62ft. high

from the ground to the ridge. On each side of the nave are aisles about 13ft. wide. This portion of the church is lighted by a two-light window, having ornamental heads in each bay of the aisles, and by a large window of bold design in the west end of the nave. The clerestory consists of lofty coupled single-lights, with cusped heads in each bay, the pier between supporting the intermediate roof principals. From the moulded corbels, at foot of hood moulds to nave arches, rise tall and graceful wall shafts, with moulded caps and bases, which support the roof principals. The chancel is about 38ft. long and 22ft. wide, and is raised above the floor of the nave by several steps which occur in the centre of the chancel wall. The chancel is lighted by three clerestory windows on each side, and five in the apse, which is on plain a semi-ogee below and a semicircle above. On the south of the chancel are two graceful and moulded arches, opening into a side chapel or aisle, which is also connected with the south aisle of the nave by a single arch. On the opposite side of the chancel are the vestry, a lofty organ chamber, with arches opening into both chancel and north side of nave, and having a slanting roof over to reflect forward the sound (the player sitting immediately behind the choir) and the choristers' vestry, the heating chamber being underneath. The church will be heated with hot air on an improved system. The pulpit is placed at the north-east corner of the nave, touching the foundation stone. The front is near the south porch, at the west end of the south aisle. The tower, which forms a second porch, and spire are at the east end of the south aisle, next to the chapel, and have been most carefully designed with reference to their appearance when executed. The lower portion of the tower is very severe and simple, the richness of this portion being reserved for the belfry stage, which is composed of coupled windows under canopy moulds, with small niches between the canopies. The buttresses at this stage are also ornamented. The above portion and the broach of the spire, which rises boldly and gracefully from the tower to the height of about 150ft. from the ground, are amongst the real successes of this fine design, with which must also be numbered the exterior and interior elevations of the chancel apse, with its fine beautiful buttresses clustering round the east end and forming a well balanced pile, the whole being crowned by a slender belcote surmounting the east gable of the nave, over the chancel arch. The exterior of the building will be executed *en pierre point*, with stone dressings to windows, &c., and the window tracery may be of Berlin red terra cotta. The main internal columns and arches to be worked in red Runcorn stone, with white stone for caps and bases. The church will accommodate about 700. The builders are Messrs. Ellis and Hinchliffe, and the architects are Messrs. Price and Linklater.

On the procession arriving at the stone the Masonic ceremonial, which was an exceedingly interesting and impressive one, was commenced by the singing of the 271st hymn, after which the Rev. W. H. Strong read the 122nd Psalm and offered up prayer. The Hon. Wilbraham Egerton was then requested by Mr. Callender to lay the corner stone in accordance with the Masonic ritual. Previous to the stone being lowered to its base a bottle was inserted in a cavity underneath, containing a copy of the three local daily and other newspapers, and an inscription on vellum, on which it was set forth that the foundation stone of the Church of the Holy Innocents, Fallowfield, was laid by Bro. the Hon. Wilbraham Egerton, M.P., P. Prov. S.G.W. of Cheshire, in the presence of the Provincial Grand Lodge of East Lancashire, on the 4th of June, 1870, in the thirty-fifth year of the reign of her Majesty, and in the first year of the episcopate of the present Bishop of Manchester; that the site was given by Lord Egerton of Tatton; and that the new parish would include the parish of St. Paul's, Withington, and a small portion of the parish of Birch. The stone was lowered to its base while the Mason's

glee, "When the temple's first stone was slowly descending," was sung. The various Craftsmen who had been appointed to fulfil the duty then proceeded to test whether the stone had been duly laid, and having favourably reported to the chief Mason, the corn, the emblem of plenty, wine, the emblem of cheerfulness and brotherly love, and oil, the emblem of comfort and consolation, were placed on the stone, and the Honourable Wilbraham Egerton, having personally duly tested the stone, declared it to be well laid, and thanked the Craftsmen for their skill.

Rev. W. H. Strong, rector of Withington, then proceeded to deliver an address. He said that the ceremony which they had taken part in that day was an event of interest not only to that immediate neighbourhood, but also to persons living at a distance. There never was a time when greater efforts were being made for the increase of church accommodation, the education of the children of the poorer classes, and the establishment of institutions for the alleviation of the bodily sufferings of their fellow-creatures—and he was glad to say that nowhere were such good works more vigorously carried on than in Lancashire. During the last six years the population of the parish in which the new church was about to be erected had increased in a marvellous manner, and as further church accommodation was required, Lord Egerton, with his accustomed liberality, had given them that site for the erection of a church, and also sufficient land on which to erect a school and parsonage house, in addition to the handsome subscription of £1,000. The proposal to erect a new church in that district had been instantly taken up by Mr. Hugh Birley, M.P., who he believed, was present on that occasion, who was always ready to take part in all good works in Manchester, and who, with other members of his family, had done more for the Church in Lancashire than any other gentleman in the country.

The Venerable Archdeacon Anson, who was most heartily cheered, said he had always taken the deepest interest in that neighbourhood. Twenty-five years ago he had been present at the laying of the foundation-stone of Birch Church, and he trusted that the church now about to be erected might be as useful, and the congregation as united, as that over which he now presided. He was thankful for the kindly feeling and the brotherly charity which existed between the inhabitants of the two parishes of Withington and Birch, and he trusted that the erection of the new church would not sever that excellent feeling, but would rather be a link to bind them more closely together.

The Hon. Wilbraham Egerton, M.P., who was received with cheers, said he could not leave that ground without thanking the committee for their courtesy in asking him to lay the foundation stone of that church. If it had been the case of laying the foundation stone of any church, to be erected for the Church of England's worship, he would most gladly have accepted their invitation; but when it was not only for that purpose, but it was to be erected on the property with which he was connected, he felt the deepest interest in a work of that kind, and in expressing his own feelings as to the duty laid on those who had property to come forward to further the objects of the Church wherever it was necessary, he was sure he might say that for many years past such had been the feelings entertained by his father, and grandfather, and by himself. He was sure that his father would see with the greatest satisfaction this new church rising up in the corner of his estate. It was with the greatest satisfaction that Lord Egerton had acceded to the wishes of the committee, who had been so active in getting up this new church, and had granted this small portion of land on the estate, and he was quite sure that Lord Egerton's wish was that the work so well begun that day might be brought before long to a successful issue. He understood that the funds were not altogether forthcoming for this work—about half of them yet remained to be raised.

He trusted that those persons who had taken an interest in the proceedings that day would stir up their friends in that district to do all they could to assist, by contributions, the completion of that building. Where they were now standing was once the open country, and it was now rapidly becoming part of the great city of Manchester, which was stretching forth its borders in all directions. He trusted that they would never forget that there were other things besides material things to be taken into consideration, and that the spiritual welfare of the community was above all things pre-eminent. They must not forget in these days of great wealth, luxury, and civilisation, that there was another and higher world to which they must all look to. He could not help hoping that some of those present would carry away with them some valuable recollections of that day's proceedings, and he further trusted that many of them would be impressed by the grand Masonic ceremony which had been engaged in. They had been told a short time ago that the late Bishop of Manchester had consecrated in his diocese at least a dozen churches every year, and the total number during the period of his episcopate had been nearly 250. He hoped that the episcopate which had just been begun by their present excellent diocesan would be crowned with still greater results. He thought they might augur most favourably from the zeal and energy with which the bishop had hitherto discharged his duties, and they might depend upon it that his lordship would have been with them that day if he had not been engaged with very important business. In conclusion he might say that the weather that day, which had been cloudy in the morning and bright in the afternoon, was a pleasing augury as to the condition of the Church of England, and he ventured to say that the sun would continue long to shine on that Church, notwithstanding the difficulties which embarrassed her at present.

Three hearty cheers were then given for Lord and Lady Egerton, and in reply to a unanimous call to him, Bro. William Romaine Callender, jun., addressed the assemblage. He said he would say one or two words with regard to the particular part of the ceremony with which the Freemasons were connected. They were met that day, so far as the Masons were concerned, as a body, not as members of the Church of England, though many of them were members of that Church, but because they recognised the necessity for supporting, beyond any sect or creed, that Christian religion which was scattered over the whole world. He was not permitted to explain the sacred rites and hidden mysteries of the Freemason's constitution, and on looking to the left of him, he deeply regretted that the fairer part of that audience, so far as Freemasonry was concerned, were left in the outer regions of darkness and obscurity. He assured the ladies that if they only knew the beauty of the Freemason's system, and that every word, every ceremony, and every part of their dress contained some hidden though beautiful lesson of virtue and morality, they would not rest satisfied with their present deplorable condition; but he was afraid the agitation for the removal of female disabilities would assume greater proportions than it hitherto had attained. He could not explain to them the mystic ties which held Freemasons together, but he might tell them on what principles their Order was founded. They were Liberal because they knew no distinction of creed or party, and they were Conservative because they clung most zealously and jealously to all the ancient customs and established landmarks which long tradition and modern experience had proved to be beneficial to their Order, and which were founded on the purest principles of virtue and morality. They desired to hand these principles down to those who come after them efficient and unimpaired, and they believed in coming there that day they were doing a good work, and one which would redound to the glory of God.

Masonic honours were then given, and after three cheers for the Queen the proceedings terminated.

## Poetry.

### THE TRUE CORNER-STONE.

By ROB. MORRIS, LL.D.

What is the Mason's corner-stone?  
Does the mysterious temple rest  
On earthly ground, from East to West,  
From North to South—and this alone?

What is the Mason's corner-stone?  
Is it to toil for fame and pelf?  
To magnify on's petty self,  
And love our friends—and this alone?

No, no; the Mason's corner-stone,  
A deeper, stronger, nobler base,  
Which time and foes cannot displace.  
Is Faith in God—and this alone,

'Tis this which makes the Mystic Tie  
Loving and true, divinely good,  
One grand, united Brotherhood,  
Cemented 'neath the All-seeing Eye.

'Tis this which gives the sweetest tone  
To Masons' melodies; the gleam  
To loving eyes; the brightest gem  
That glitters in the Masons' crown.

'Tis this which makes the Masons' grip  
A chain indissolubly strong;  
That banishes all fraud and wrong,  
And coldness from our fellowship.

O noble Corner-stone divine!  
O Faith in God that buoys us up,  
And gives, in darkest hours, a hope,  
And makes our hearts a holy shrine.

Brothers, be this your Corner-stone!  
Build every hope you have on this,  
Of present joy, of future bliss,  
On earth, in heaven—and this alone!

## REVIEWS.

*The Meeting of the Sisters.* By an ENGLISH SETTLER.  
Moffatt and Co., Dublin and London.

Britannia and Hibernia are "the sisters." This elegantly-printed little work, inscribed to the women of Ireland, is well calculated to assist in healing the unhappy differences which unfortunately exist between the native peasantry of Ireland and the English land-owners.

## Obituary.

### THE LATE BRO. JOHN ETHERINGTON WELSH ROLLS.

According to our promise of last week, we proceed to give a more lengthened notice of the late Bro. John Etherington Welch Rolls, of the Hendre, near Monmouth. The deceased was one of the most popular of the county gentlemen. His was one of the most genial of spirits—cordially disposed towards his equals, and frank and affable to those of a lower social grade with whom he was associated. Likewise he was liberal without ostentation, and his benevolent actions will long cause his memory to be held in affectionate remembrance. Bro. Rolls was a deputy-lieutenant of Monmouthshire and a county magistrate. He has held the position of High Sheriff; and he has also, we believe, filled other public office, the duties of which he invariably discharged as-

siduously and faithfully. Bro. Rolls was a Conservative, but was always generous to his political opponents. Perhaps in no position did he command more respect than as Provincial Grand Master of the Order of Freemasons for the province of Monmouthshire. To that post, after being Deputy Grand Master for many years, he succeeded in October, 1863, his predecessor being Col. Tynte. The brethren manifested their appreciation of his worth several years since by presenting him with a magnificent Masonic emblem. Bro. Rolls has been unwell for some five years, and for the last three years has been unable to leave his residence. His departure will long be mourned. It may be truly said of him, especially in regard to his domestic and social qualities, and, indeed, with reference to his fulfilment of the general duties appertaining to a position of opulence, so far as he entered into public life, that verily, as the immortal bard hath it, "he was a man."

#### SCIENTIFIC MEETINGS FOR THE WEEK.

- Monday, June 13th.—Royal Geographical Society, at 8.30.  
 Tuesday, June 14th.—Anthropological Society, at 8; Photographic Society, at 8.  
 Wednesday, June 15th.—Meteorological Society, at 7.  
 Thursday, June 16th.—Royal Institution, at 8.30.; Royal Society of Antiquaries, at 8.30.; Linnean Society, at 8; Chemical Society, at 8; Numismatic Society, at 7.  
 Friday, June 17th.—Royal Institution, at 8.  
 Saturday, June 18th.—Royal Institution, at 3.

#### LIST OF LODGE MEETINGS, &c., FOR WEEK, ENDING 18TH, JUNE 1870.

(Abbreviations.—F.M.H., Freemasons' Hall; M.H., Masonic Hall; M.T., Masonic Temple; Tav., Tavern; Ho., Hotel; Ro. Rooms; L., Lodge; St., Street; Sq., Square).

##### METROPOLITAN LODGES AND CHAPTERS.

- Monday, June 13th.*  
 LODGE.—St. Alban's, Albion Tav., Aldersgate-st.  
*Tuesday, June 14th.*  
 LODGES.—Wellington, White Swan Tav., Deptford; Ranelagh, Windsor Castle Ho., Hammersmith; Stanhope, Thicket Ho., Anerley, Surrey.  
*Wednesday, June 15th.*  
 LODGES.—Sincerity, Guildhall Tav., Gresham-st.; Nelson, Ma. Ha., William-st., Woolwich; Buckingham and Chandos, F.M.H.; Marquis of Dalhousie, F.M.H. — CHAPTER.—Westminster and Keystone, F.M.H.  
*Friday, June 17th.*  
 House Com. Boys' School.—LODGES.—Friendship, Willis's Rooms, King-st., St. James's; University, F.M.H. — CHAPTERS.—Moirs, London Tav., Bishopsgate-st.; Caveac, Radley's Ho., Bridge-st., Blackfriars.  
*Saturday, June 18th.*  
 LODGES.—Lewis, Nightingale Tav., Wood-green.

##### METROPOLITAN LODGES AND CHAPTERS OF INSTRUCTION.

- Monday, June 13th.*  
 Temple, Old George, St. Mary Axe, E.C.; Justice, Royal Albert New Cross-rd., Deptford; Old Concord, Turk's Head, Motcombe-st., Belgrave-sq.; Sincerity, Railway Tav., London-st.; St. James's Union, Swan Tav., Mount-st., Grosvenor-sq.; Industry, Dick's Coffee House, Fleet-st.; Crystal Palace, City Arms Tav., West-sq., Southwark; High Cross, White Hart Ho., Tottenham; Tower Hamlets Engineers, Duke of Clarence, Commercial-rd., East; Eastern Star, Royal Ho., Burdett-rd., Mile-end-rd.; Camden, Adelaide Tav., Haverstock Hill; British Oak, Bank of Friendship Tav., Mile End.

##### Tuesday, May 14th.

Faith, Fisher's Restaurant, Metrop. Dist. Rail., Victoria Station; Domatic, Palmerston Arms, Grosvenor-park, Camberwell; Jordan, Alwyne Castle, Canonbury; Yarborough, Green Dragon, Stepney; Prince Frederick William, Knights of St. John's Tav., St. John's-wood; Dalhousie, Royal Edward, Triangle, Hackney; Royal Albert, White Hart, Abchurch-lane; Pythagorean, Prince of Orange, Greenwich; City of London, Shepherd and Flock Tav., Bell-alley, Moorgate-st.; New Wandsworth, Freemasons' Ho., New Wandsworth; Rose of Denmark, George Ho., Aldermanbury; Royal Union, Dubourg's Ho., Haymarket; Metropolitan, George Ho., Aldermanbury.—CHAPTER.—Robert Burns, Sussex Stores, Upper St. Martin's-lane.

##### Wednesday, June 15th.

Confidence, Railway Tav., London-street; United Strength, Ball and Gate, Kentish Town; New Concord, Rosemary Branch Tav., Hoxton; St. Mark's, Mawby Arms, Mawby-st., S. Lam; beth; Peckham, Maismore Arms, Park-road, Peckham-Rye, Temperance in the East, George the Fourth, Catherine-st., Poplar; Prosperity, Gladstone Tav., Bishopsgate-street.—CHAPTER OF INSTRUCTION.—St. James's Union, Swan Tav., Mount-st., Grosvenor-sq.

##### Thursday, June 16th.

Fidelity, Goat and Compasses, Euston-road; Kent, Duke of York, Borough-rd., Southwark; United Mariners, Three Cranes, Mile-end-rd.; Vitruvian, White Hart, College-st., Lambeth; St. George's, Globe Tav., Royal Hill, Greenwich; Manchester, Berkeley Arms, John-st., Berkeley-square; Tranquillity, Sugar Loaf Tav., Great St. Helen's, E.C.; Whittington, Thatched House Tav., 9, Red Lion-st.; Royal Oak, Royal Oak Tavern, Deptford.—CHAPTER OF INSTRUCTION.—Joppa, Prospect of Whitby Tav., 57, Wapping-wall.

##### Friday, June 17th.

Robert Burns, Union Tav., Air-st., Regent-st.; St. Luke's, Pier Ho., Cheyne-walk, Chelsea; Temperance, Victoria Tav., Victoria-rd., Deptford; Unions (Emulation Lodge of Improvement for M.M.), F.M.H.; United Pilgrims, Horns' Tav., Kennington; Westbourne, the Grapes, Duke-st., Manchester-square; Wellington, Lord Duncan Tavern, Broadway, Deptford; Florence Nightingale, Freemasons' Tav., Woolwich; Ranelagh, Windsor Castle Hotel, King-st., Hammersmith; Belgrave, Duke of Wellington, Spring-gardens, Charing-cross; St. James's, Gregorian Arms, Jamaica-row, Bermondsey; Doric, Three Cranes, Mile End-rd.; Rose of Denmark Metropolitan Chapter of Instruction, White Hart, Barnes, Surrey; Victoria, Arderton's Ho., Fleet-st.; Hurray, George Ho., Walham-green.—CHAPTER OF INSTRUCTION.—Domatic Fisher's Restaurant, Victoria Station.

##### Saturday, June 18th.

Mount Sion, Union Tav., Air-st., Piccadilly; Robert Burns, Sussex Stores, Upper St. Martin's-lane.

[This information is extracted from the "Universal Masonic Calendar," published at 19, Salisbury-street, Strand, and brethren who may detect any inaccuracies (and there are, doubtless, many), are respectfully requested to communicate the same to the Editor at the Office, No. 19, Salisbury-street, Strand.]

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

\* \* All Communications to be addressed to 19, Salisbury-street, Strand, W.C.,

We shall be glad to receive from brethren any proceedings of Masonic meetings, which shall be duly inserted. Communications should be forwarded so as to reach us as early in the week as convenient—not later than Wednesday if possible. We have to request our correspondents to be particular in writing names distinctly.

C. F. M.—Thanks for your communication, but another account had been already received, and was in type.